

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



October 10, 1923



MISCHIEF STALKS ABROAD

October Household Number



We offer a New Issue of

## Dominion of Canada 5% Bonds

maturing 1928, at 99, to yield 5.24%  
" 1943, at 98½, to yield 5.14%

These bonds may be subscribed for now at any of our branches. They may be paid for in cash on or before 15 October, or we will accept in exchange at par

**Victory Loan Bonds**  
maturing 1st November, 1923.

This conversion privilege, if exercised promptly, will give the holder a clear profit of about ¼ of 1%.

**THE CANADIAN BANK  
OF COMMERCE**

717

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**THE  
DOMINION BANK**

926

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BRANCHES AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

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<b>HORSES</b>	<b>SWINE</b>	<b>FARM LANDS</b>
<b>CATTLE</b>	<b>POULTRY</b>	<b>USED FARM</b>
<b>SHEEP</b>	<b>DOGS</b>	<b>MACHINERY</b>

See the Farmers' Market Place on Page 22 of this issue

It is particularly worth your while now, while early fall offerings are being made.

## NEW GOVERNMENT BOND ISSUE

A NEW issue of Dominion of Canada 5% Bonds dated October 15th, in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1000, maturing in 1928 and 1943, is now being offered to the public.

Holders of Victory Bonds maturing November 1st, 1923, may convert their holdings into the new loan on advantageous terms. Bonds of the old issue will be accepted for conversion at par, the holders retaining their November coupons. The new five-year Bonds are offered at 99 and interest and twenty-year Bonds at 98¼ and interest.

These Bonds are an attractive investment and subscriptions will be received and conversions may be made at any Branch of this Bank, where full particulars will be furnished upon request.

**THE ROYAL BANK  
OF CANADA**

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The following valuable pamphlets and bulletins are now available, post free. Write for those you want.

- The Beat Webworm, C.P.L. 12.
- The Control of Cutworms in the Prairie Provinces, Circular 6.
- Dates to Reseed Fields Devastated by Cutworms, Circular 4.
- Directions for Collecting and Preserving Insects, Pamphlet 14.
- The Control of Grasshoppers, C.P.L. 14.
- Root Maggots and Their Control, Pamphlet 32.
- The Wheat Stem Saw-Fly, Pamphlet No. 6.
- The Hessian Fly, Pamphlet No. 30.
- How to Foretell Outbreaks of the Pale Western Cut Worm, Cir. 12.
- Common Garden Insects and Their Control, Circular 9.
- Wireworm Control, Pamphlet 33.

### Write for Information

Letters or parcels up to 11 ounces in weight may be sent free if addressed to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Laboratories are maintained on the Prairies at the following points:

Treesbank, Man. N. Criddle,	Saskatoon, Sask. K. M. King,	Lethbridge, Alta. H. L. Seamans,
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**Dominion Department of Agriculture**

Arthur Gibson—Dominion Entomologist  
Ottawa, Canada.

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## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

## ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display .....60c per agate line  
Livestock Display .....40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch  
Classified.....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## Home Bank Curator Reports

Unofficial Estimates Put Amounts Recoverable by Depositors at 25 Cents on the Dollar—Arrests Follow Report—Depositors Allege Flagrant Breach of Trust

REPORTING to the Canadian Bankers' Association, A. R. Barker, curator of the defunct Home Bank, places the deficit according to the bank's own figures at \$5,219,662, and this may be considerably increased when realization of assets valued by the bank at \$9,000,000 is commenced. This report is a preliminary one, in which the curator limits himself to statements of facts as he finds them, and makes no estimate of what depositors may ultimately get. Such estimates are entirely unofficial and vary from 25 cents to 50 cents on the dollar.

The curator's own statement shows:

The liabilities of the bank are composed of—

- (a) Preferred claims, \$2,955,426.
1. Notes in circulation, \$1,623,571.
2. Due to Dominion government after deduction of the value of securities against which loans were made, \$9,738.
3. Due to province of Ontario, \$1,246,917.
4. Reserve to cover taxes, rent and salaries, etc., \$75,000.

(b) To depositors and other creditors, \$15,531,552.

A total of \$18,486,978, as against which and as closely as can presently be estimated.

## Assets of Bank

The assets of the bank are:

1. Quick assets.
- (a) Specie, Dominion notes, notes of other banks, cheques on other banks, and foreign balances recovered, \$1,164,627.
- (b) Due by other banks in Canada, \$66,200.
- (c) Due by foreign agents, \$25,528.
- (d) Investments in bonds and stocks, value thereof, \$179,731.
- (e) Equities in securities hypothecated to lenders, value thereof, \$31,150.
- (f) Agreement covering the sale of securities, value thereof, \$74,646.
- (g) Advances to customers readily realizable, as valued, \$4,101,109.

The total of such quick assets is \$5,643,051.

## Of Doubtful Worth

(2) Other assets.

The bank also owns the following, which may be characterized as "special assets," the value of which is substantial, but the definite worth of which cannot be determined except upon realization and to a large extent over an extended period of time.

Such "special assets" are as follows:

- (a) Investment in \$250,000 par value of 8 per cent. preferred stock of the James A. Ogilvy, Ltd., cost to the bank as per books was \$225,000.
- (b) Advances to the Elgin Land and Securities Co., Ltd., \$214,433.
- (c) Advances to Toronto City Estates Ltd., \$775,036.
- (d) Advances to the County Investment Co., Ltd., \$787,887.
- (e) Advances to A. C. Frost and Co., Chicago, Ill., \$1,856,301.
- (f) Investment in the Port McNeill Timber Co., Ltd., \$1,004,804.
- (g) Investments in and advances to the Howe Sound Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., \$976,026.
- (h) Loans against the securities of \$1,000,000 first mortgage bonds (being the whole of the issue thereof) and certain shares of the capital stock of the South New-Orleans Railway, light and Power Co., \$1,143,334.
- (i) Amount owing by the British Dominions Holding and Investment Co. Ltd., Montreal, \$1,409,845.
- (j) Investments in and advances to the Manufacturers Holding and Investment Co. Ltd., \$661,228.

Dominion Industries, \$8,782.

H. J. Daly, \$84,759.

London and Canadian Corporation Ltd., \$4,835.

Canadian Debentures Corporation, \$47,490.

T. S. O'Connor, \$31,231—\$838,331.

The total of the above "special assets" being as per books of the bank, \$9,229,997. Particulars relative to each of such "special assets" are later herein given.

## Premises and Property

3. Bank premises, real estate, etc.

(a) Bank premises owned by the Canadian Property Co. Ltd., the entire capital stock of which is owned by the Home Bank of Canada, are appraised at \$2,048,700, as against which first mortgage six and one-half per cent. bonds with accrued interest amount to \$1,303,792.

Apparent equity \$744,908. The bank also owns other premises not transferred to the property company, which cost \$82,905. Leaving an apparent net value in branch premises account of \$827,813.

(b) Fixtures and furniture at the head office and branches appear on the books of the bank at the cost value thereof of \$321,293. The value attached thereto is \$40,000.

(c) Real estate owned by the bank other than bank premises is valued at \$57,513.

(d) Mortgages upon real estate held by the bank are valued at \$50,026.

The total of the assets of the bank on the basis mentioned being \$15,848,400.

## Summary:

The liabilities of the bank as before mentioned amount to \$18,486,978. The assets of the bank included upon the basis stated amount in the aggregate to \$15,848,400.

The liabilities of the bank to the

## Accept This Test We Offer Free



## Look

And note the prettier teeth you see everywhere today

Note how many teeth now glisten where dainty people gather. Mark what added beauty those whiter teeth convey.

Millions now clean teeth in a new way. They combat the film. Accept this test and learn how much that method means to you.

## Film a dingy coat

You feel on teeth a viscous film. Much of it resists the tooth brush, clings and stays.

Soon that film discolors, then forms dingy coats which cloud the beauty of the teeth.

But film does more. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. And they, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Under old-way methods, very few escaped the film-caused troubles.

## Protect the Enamel

Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

Made in Canada

**Pepsodent** CANADA  
REG. IN

The New-Day Dentifrice

Now advised by leading dentists the world over

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth become whiter as the cloudy coats disappear. You will then know a way to bring vast benefits to all people in your home. Cut out coupon now.

## The modern way

Dental science has found two effective ways to fight that film, and has amply proved them. One acts to disintegrate the film at all stages of formation. One removes it without harmful scouring.

A new-type tooth paste was created to apply these methods daily. The name is Pepsodent. Now leading dentists the world over advise it, and careful people of some 50 nations use it.

## 'Twill surprise you

Pepsodent brings these whiter, cleaner, safer teeth in natural ways, without any harmful scouring.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, also its starch digestant. Those are Nature's agents for

fighting acids and digesting starch deposits. Pepsodent gives them a manifold effect, while old ways reduced their power.

## Remember, Entries Close November 1

FOR THE SECOND

## Royal Winter FAIR

NOVEMBER 20 TO 28

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\$70,000—Cash Prizes—\$70,000

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Only one tube to a family





## Help your MOULTERS MOULT

If you want your hens to moult naturally—

If you want them back on the egg job promptly—fall and winter laying—

Then you must make sure that your moulters are healthy and hungry.

They must eat lots, and be able to digest what they eat.

That's just what

**Dr. Hess Poultry**

### PAN-A-CE-A

does for your moulting flock.

It's a tonic that begins with the appetite—improves a hen's whole system.

It has Iron that keeps the paleness away, makes the combs and wattles red—the blood rich.

Pan-a-ce-a starts the food the egg way as soon as the moult is over.

No time lost.

No dormant egg organs after the moult, where Pan-a-ce-a is fed.

Tell your dealer how many hens you have. There's a right-size package for every flock. 100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pail 60 hens, the 5-lb. pkg. 500 hens, the 100-lb. drum For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

**GUARANTEED**

**DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, O.**



*I spent 30 years in perfecting Pan-a-ce-a.*  
GILBERT HESS  
M.D., D.V.S.

## Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



### Heraus Mit the Whip

I hired a lad named Jack O'Neal, a likely lad from crown to heel, a dandy kid to work; he never kicked about the hours nor did he halt for passing showers, I never saw him shirk. "By jinks!" I told my wife one day, "I surely hope that lad will stay for seven years with us! He's handy with a tool or team, he takes to work like cats to cream, and never makes a fuss!" "He may be all you say!" she said, "But, I don't like the type of head that's fastened to the lad. There's something in his narrow eye that I don't like, yet don't know why—I'd hate to see him mad! So, let's don't gush too freely yet, we might say things we would forget, perhaps, at later date. All this I say may be unkind, so don't get peeved, try not to mind, but just hang on and wait!" Ah, listen! It was all too soon, in fact it was that afternoon, I found how she was right! At four o'clock that very day, down where that lad was raking hay I saw an awful sight! I saw him in a fearful rage, much like a lion in a cage, with blacksnake whip in hand, with cuss words hissing through the air, his face aflame, disheveled hair, all judgment cooked and canned! I saw him beat Old Nell and Mag, each one of them a faithful nag, till they knelt down with groans, and then with temper madly bent, he wheeled around and wildly went in tantrums at the roans! That settled it! I said, "My son, your period with me is done, so here's your check and hat! Take these, and then skidaddle down the shortest road you know to town, and do it quick at that!" He went, but never since that day have I thrown gush and praise away before I knew the facts! I keep my judgment on the shelf till each new comer proves himself by days of worthy acts!

public, therefore, exceed the assets of the bank as above set out by \$2,638,578.

The ascertained deficiency of \$5,259,376 is made up by adding to the deficiency as per statement of affairs the following sums:

Capital of bank paid up	\$1,960,592.00
Reserve fund	550,000.00
Debtenture contingent fund	30,000.00
Profit and loss balance	45,175.00
Dividends unpaid	2,392.00
Capital profit	.38
General contingent fund	4,514.00
Reserves to cover unearned interest	22,735.00
Interest reserve account	5,415.00

**Western Branches of Home Bank**

The following is a list of the western

### Alberta Pool Progress

Representatives of the Alberta Wheat Pool were in Winnipeg all last week, and report that decided progress was made in the negotiations necessary to the establishment of a co-operative pooling system. Negotiations with the banks have resulted in satisfactory financial arrangements being made for the financing of the pooled wheat. Negotiations are still in progress with some of the elevator companies doing business in Alberta, and for the securing of a seat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. A meeting of the full board of wheat pool trustees will be held in Calgary during the present week to decide when the pool will be in a position to handle wheat.

offices of the Home Bank, with a statement of the deposits, savings and current at each one:

Amulet, Sask.	\$ 19,622
Blairmore, Alta.	185,550
Battrum, Sask.	28,050
Cabri, Sask.	110,307
Calgary, Alta.	339,358
Crystal City, Man.	64,088
Fernie, B.C.	782,701
Franklin, Man.	39,903
Goodlands, Man.	60,820
Grandview, Man.	110,981
Khedive, Sask.	46,162
Lyleton, Man.	91,898
Moose Jaw, Sask.	243,976
Neepawa, Man.	135,043
Rosser, Man.	30,249
St. James, Man.	46,830
Shackleton, Sask.	30,004
Sintaluta, Sask.	82,062
Tantallon, Sask.	93,836
Welwyn, Sask.	143,144
Weyburn, Sask.	97,196
Winnipeg, Man.	386,999



### Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine

The above is a reproduction of the front cover of our Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine, only that the real cover is in colors as are many of the inside pages. This issue of our Fashion Magazine is by far the best yet, and you cannot afford to miss it. Not only does it show all the styles for Fall and Winter and so acts as a guide as to what you should wear both at home and when away from home, but it also contains many styles for the children for play, school and dress-up occasions, and suggestions for Christmas gifts which can be made at home. Also, it contains illustrated lessons in stitches you should know, difficult parts of home dressmaking and trimmings. The low price of the patterns will show you why it would pay you to obtain a copy of this book, the price of which you will save many times over by having it. Send 10c (in stamps or coin) to our Fashion Department for your copy.



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This Tank fitted with Top if required.

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Guaranteed for 10 years



**CLEANEST SKIMMER—EASIEST TO TURN—SIMPLEST TO CLEAN**

The above "Viking" Cream Separator is 600 lbs. capacity, you'll find it efficient in every detail.

The above "Viking" costs you only \$89.00, F.O.B. Winnipeg. Its ten-year guarantee should be a great attraction to you. Smaller machines are as correspondingly low in price.

Write for complete details

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### SILVER FOXES OF QUALITY

OUR pure-bred foundation of stock will make you money. Nothing but the best breeders offered for sale. Large selection. We show you how to raise foxes successfully. Write for complete information.

**Western Canada Fox Breeders**  
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"Please stop my ad.—I had good results" (turkeys). — George Dobson, Mortlach, Sask.

"Please take my ad. out of The Guide at once. I have sold all my Yorkshires."—C. M. Brownridge, Arcola, Sask.

"I am pleased to tell you I had good results from my ad., and more orders than I could fill"—(ducks).—E. Badham, Eston, Sask.

These are but three letters from Guide advertisers, each in a different way saying "whoa."

Now is the time to sell your surplus stock of cockerels, pullets, turkeys, ducks, geese for breeding stock, fall litters, cattle, sheep and swine, collie dogs, wolfhounds, etc., and a good time to turn into money machinery, engines, etc., that you have no further use for.

When you put an ad. in The Guide you are telling your story to 75,000 farmers in Western Canada, and somewhere in this large list are buyers who want what you have to sell. Try a small ad. and be convinced, and perhaps you, too, will have to say "whoa."



# The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 10, 1923

## The Home Bank Report

The report of the curator of the Home Bank, published last week, reveals an astounding record of mismanagement and incompetence, if not, indeed, criminal negligence in the conduct of that financial institution. It is plainly evident that as a bank the Home Bank was a ghastly joke. It would be more correctly described as a gambling institution in which the authorities of the bank used the depositors' money in the most risky and speculative enterprises. The auditor's report was worthless as a protection to the shareholders, and the statements presented to the government entirely misrepresented the affairs of the bank.

It is some satisfaction to know that the Dominion and the Ontario governments have arrested the accountant, auditor, acting general manager and the board of directors of the defunct bank. There is undoubtedly sufficient ground in the report of the curator to warrant such action, and it is a hopeful sign that the minister of finance has been induced to take an interest in the matter.

The curator reports that the liabilities of the Home Bank total \$18,486,978, with total assets of \$15,848,400, showing an excess of liabilities over assets of \$2,638,578. These are not final figures, however, as the curator points out that there are assets of \$9,229,997 included in the total which are of exceedingly doubtful value. These assets include advances to real estate concerns, lumber and pulp companies, and a light and power company in New Orleans, as well as loans to the late general manager, J. Cooper Mason, and his father, the late Brigadier General Mason, who was for many years president of the bank, and also advances to H. J. Daly, the present president of the bank. No one can estimate the real value of these assets, but the losses will undoubtedly be heavy.

There should be the most exhaustive investigation of the heavy loans to the extent of millions of dollars made to many purely speculative concerns. It is incredible that bank directors and managers could have made such loans calmly and deliberately and regarded them as good credit risks. It would seem more likely that in all of these concerns which were granted such enormous loans, there were directors, officials or others possessing an undue influence in the bank's affairs. They were probably engaged in a get-rich-quick proposition, and were able to use their influence to secure the money from the ill-fated bank. Had there been any outside inspection of the affairs of the bank, either by the government or by any other reliable authority, such loans could never have been made, or would have been promptly discovered.

There have been a number of banks in trouble during the past few months, but they have met their difficulties either by amalgamation or adjustment of accounts. In no case has the public been allowed any information as to the manner in which they have conducted their business. Banking in Canada has been enshrouded in secrecy both by the bankers and the government. The public have been assured that they could not possibly understand the intricacies of banking, that it was a matter solely for experts, and that the bankers were the only people capable of managing the banking business of the country. The deposits of the public, we have always been informed, are regarded by the banking world as a sacred trust to be administered as such in the interests of the depositors.

The disclosures in regard to the operations of the Home Bank indicate a degree of stupidity and incapacity, if not, indeed, actual dishonesty on the part of the bank officials sufficient to warrant the institution of a genuine supervision and regulation of banking affairs in general. Instead of a sacred trust the depositors' money was apparently regarded by Home Bank officials as an unlimited fund for gambling. It does not appear from the curator's report that there were any exceptional losses on anything that might be regarded as legitimate business enterprises. The losses incurred in agricultural loans are not specifically mentioned, but it is plainly evident that any such losses were a mere bagatelle and not sufficient to impair in any degree the standing of the bank. If the affairs of the Home Bank are wound up rapidly and the assets disposed of under forced sale, there will be very little left for the depositors. Even under the most careful management, and allowing ample time, the most encouraging estimate made is that the depositors may receive fifty cents on the dollar.

It is now too late to prevent the bungling, the gambling and the mismanagement which wrecked the Home Bank and caused the loss of millions of dollars to depositors all over Canada. There is time, however, to provide regulations, inspection, and supervision which will prevent a recurrence of the disaster. Chartered banks of Canada enjoy great privileges, and if managed with even ordinary business ability are highly profitable enterprises. The public of Canada who deposit their savings in the chartered banks have a right to demand that gambling be eliminated from the banking business. They have a right to demand that depositors shall be protected to the same extent that note-holders are now protected. Furthermore, if dishonesty is discovered in banking circles the public should demand that the offenders receive the same impartial justice that is meted out to offenders in humbler walks of life. Time only will tell whether there will be a real investigation of the Home Bank affairs. The best hope for such an investigation is that the public is now thoroughly aroused.

## Preference and Protection

The Montreal Board of Trade last week forwarded to Premier King, who is attending the Imperial Conference, in London, a cablegram asking Mr. King to bring before the conference a scheme of preferential trade within the component parts of the Empire. This is a part of the aggressive protectionist propaganda being carried on by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The hope of the Canadian protectionists is that the Conservative government in power in Great Britain will endorse an extensive program of imperial preferential trade. In Canada the plan is to have the general tariff increased considerably, and by maintaining the present rate of preference towards British imports, secure by this means additional tariff protection on Canadian manufactured articles. From the domestic standpoint it is merely a case of securing higher protection on manufactured goods in order that the benefit may be secured in higher prices charged to the consumer. It is difficult to fathom the psychology of the advocates of such a scheme at a time when the Canadian consumer is struggling to meet the present cost of living. Linking up protectionist propaganda with the imperial preference

aspect it is hoped will win support in Canada from many who otherwise might oppose. It is true the manufacturing industry in Canada is suffering from the general depression. It is, however, suffering no worse than is the general consumer, and not so much as the farmer, and it is no time to ask for additional special privileges for one class in the community.

On the other side any extensive program of preferential trade within the Empire involves the abandonment of the traditional free trade policy of Great Britain. It will necessitate a tariff being placed upon food importations, and, consequently, a higher cost of living to the British workingman and his family. While it is true that there are powerful advocates of protection in the new British government, the proposal will meet with considerable opposition even in the ranks of the Conservative party itself, and general antagonism outside the party. It seems quite possible that the question may be foremost in the political battles of the near future. Great Britain is suffering seriously today because of lack of markets, due to the economic situation on the European continent and the high tariffs imposed by the United States. The protectionists believe that Empire preferential trade is the way out, while the free traders believe that the old system will re-establish prosperity more quickly than by experimenting with protectionist theories.

It is difficult to believe that Premier King will lend support to any scheme which will actually increase the tariff, and, consequently, the cost of living in Canada. It is quite true that Mr. King and his party came into power on a platform specifically providing for very considerable tariff reductions. It is equally true that since he gained power his government threw overboard that low tariff platform, and with the subservient support of the Liberal party maintained the tariff where it previously stood. Yet even in the face of such a complete betrayal of so-called Liberal principles, Premier King will hardly have the courage, or, we should hope, the desire, to entertain any proposal that would further increase the tariff burden upon the Canadian people. The public in this country are long suffering and enduring, but there is a limit to what even they will stand for.

## The British Harvesters

Out of 11,780 men from Great Britain brought over to help gather the harvest less than 400 up-to-date have signified their desire or intention to return. Reports indicate that the great majority of them would like to make their permanent home in Canada, where they see better opportunities than they left behind them. The activities of the Canada Colonization Association, Soldiers Settlement Board and Employment Service in aiding these men to locate work for the winter is highly commendable. These British harvesters are now pretty well conversant with prevailing conditions and the bulk of them, though without previous agricultural experience, are undoubtedly of the type who have made good in this country in years gone by. Given employment at farm work during the winter they will steadily acquire the experience which will equip them to make good on farms of their own. Those who desire to take up farming as a regular occupation will be wise to remain at farm work during the winter, even though the pay may not be large. They will get



their board and be able to save the greater part of the pay they receive, and at the same time perform useful service not only to themselves but to the country.

There are no doubt some thousands of farmers prepared to employ these men through the winter, and if their experience is satisfactory they will be able to secure permanent farm work at good remuneration when spring opens. If these men who have seen the country and know it can be developed into permanent and successful settlers they will be the means of bringing many other desirable British settlers to Western Canada. A satisfied settler is the best recommendation for any country.

Authoritative reports from Great Britain indicate that there will probably be upwards of 2,000,000 unemployed during the coming winter. The British harvesters, therefore, have little to encourage them to return home. There will be some few of course who don't want to work and who would prefer to receive the unemployment "dole." That type should be assisted to get back home as rapidly as possible for they will be of no use to this country. There is no better settler, however, than those Britishers willing to work and possessed of the determination to make good. We have them in large numbers on the farms and in the business life of this country. We want more of them. The very best possible type of immigration work that can be done is to locate these British harvesters satisfactorily and as they develop experience assist them in acquiring farms of their own so that they may become a permanent factor in the community and share in the responsibilities, privileges and rewards which accompany success in this country.

### Neophobia

During the debate on the new Housing Bill in the British House of Commons, Sir Frederick Banbury said: "I have not got a bath in the house and I get on all right."

Sir Frederick objected to the expense of putting baths in the houses to be built under the government scheme, and he was not the only one to object. The British Tory is a Tory in the real sense of the word. He believes in the sacredness of custom and tradition, and in the wisdom of his forefathers. What was good enough for them is good enough for him and ought to be good enough for everybody. Sir Frederick evidently believes in the British institution of the tub. Baths are a new-fangled idea, born of the radicalism that is turning the whole world upside down.

When the first public baths were being built in England, some eighty years ago, the good old-fashioned Tories deplored the waste of public money. What did the people want with public baths when they could wash themselves at home in the wash tub? Too much washing wasn't good for the system anyway, and public money shouldn't be wasted on what was a mere fad.

The same thing took place in the United States which was attacked by the "fad" about the same time. Politicians said the installation of baths in private houses was undemocratic, probably unconstitutional, and doctors said baths were dangerous to health. In 1845 the Boston city council made bathing unlawful except on medical advice, and the government of Virginia sought to stop the "fad" by imposing exorbitant taxes on baths.

Science has a word to describe this opposition to what is new. It is known as neophobia, and the disease has appeared in all stages of human history. It appeared when the first railway proposals were made, when it was proposed to drive boats by steam, when it was proposed to use coal gas for light and heat, when science proposed to harness the force of electricity for the service of mankind, when experiments were being made with the submarine and the airplane, when anesthetics were first used, when machinery was introduced in industry, in

fact whenever and wherever somebody proposed to do something that had never been done before and which upset established practice and inherited customs. Sufferers from neophobia the world will always have with it. They turn from what is new with the same fear and fury that the sufferer from hydrophobia is said to turn from water. But the world advances just the same.

### A Political Danger

Sir Henry Drayton is on the warpath after Sir Henry Thornton, because of the million dollar deposit so hastily withdrawn from the Home Bank. The president of the National Railways explains that the deposit was made at the suggestion of Mr. Gough, one of the National Railway directors, and also vice-president of the Home Bank. When he discovered the relationship of Mr. Gough to the bank, he immediately recalled the deposit. Under the circumstances it is quite natural that there should be a demand for an investigation, but it is rather significant that Sir Henry Drayton should be the first man to make the attack. It is apparent that he is following in the footsteps of his leader, and that the Conservative party, in the hope of securing a little party advantage, is preparing to dishonor the child of its own creation. Let the investigation proceed, certainly, but let us hope the Conservative leaders will not allow their jealousy to lead them to repudiate the excellent work they did in establishing the National Railway system, simply because it now seems to be moving toward success, and might possibly bring a little credit to the government in power.

The Manitoba government has appointed a commissioner to investigate prices and quality of gasoline in Manitoba, and in the adjoining states to the south. There is still a lot of room for reduction of gasoline prices in Western Canada, judging by the price across the line.



Handicapping a Good Workman



# A Heroine of the "Holders"

By Vingie E. Roe

TWO chains of hills came out of the west, one circling to the north and around and down, the other to the south, and the melon-shaped, cup-like valley between was very fertile. All across and down the valley as far as one might see were dotted shining white homesteads and square, precise fields of green or yellow or brown, according to the season which lay upon the land.

And it was a strange little community of quiet, religious people. They called themselves the "Holders," and they had all things alike; each man's "holding" equalled that of his neighbor—did not exceed it.

At the western end of the valley a little white church lifted its modest spire into the clear blue, and on Sabbath mornings its deep-throated bell could be heard at the farthest "holding," and even far out on the plains beyond the low range of hills on either side.

Now and then a bunch of cowboys from the neighboring ranches would come sweeping in through the western gap, tie their broncos to the plain with the long reins dropped over their heads, and file into the meeting-house to listen to the sermon. The men of the sect took turns at leading the flock along the path of righteousness from Sunday to Sunday, and the women and healthy, pink-cheeked maids sat as meek and silent as ever Quaker lass in old New England.

At Holder Hepburn's homestead, one hazy blue morning in late summer there reigned the bustle and stir of early departure. A wagon loaded with the shining gold of wheat stood in the stable yard. The wife, already bonneted in plain, almost Shaker fashion, went from place to place around the trim house-yard turning out the young ducks, seeing that the small clamorous chicks had water in their shallow pans, and Holder Hepburn himself led out a great pair of slow-stepping, grey horses, preparatory to the long trip out through the gap in the hills and away across the prairie to the railroad town.

"You won't be lonely, Jessie, girl?" asked the wife of the brown-haired daughter, who followed her to the wagon, stern Holder Hepburn's only child.

"Never you fear, mother," replied Jessie. "There's all the soap to tend, and by morning will be the baking of the apple-pies, against father's return. And do you have a pleasant time in the town?"

She was pleasant to look upon, this dark-eyed maid, with her straight young body and sturdy strength. Her hair was rough with curls and refused to stay in the prim order which Jessie labored to bring about.

She kissed her mother, and Holder Hepburn reached down from the high seat and gravely shook her hand; but his sombre eyes were for a moment tender.

The girl watched them a long way across the fields, and then went about the morning work. There were dishes to wash and floors to sweep, and the whole big house to put in speckless shape, for these people were descendants of the famous housekeepers of the old States, and all things must be done according to traditionary tenets.

For an hour she worked swiftly in the cool, clean rooms, singing with light heart, and they were songs of the meeting-house, for Jessie knew no other. Then she went to where a great kettle hung in the yard above a bed of dead coals. She rebuilt the fire, settled the big kettle more evenly on the iron bar, and gave the soft soap within a vigorous stirring.

Far out on the plains beyond the southern hills, a lone horseman loped steadily on a tired pony. His wide hat shaded his face, and the red kerchief at his neck flapped with the labored leaps of the horse. From time to time his eyes swept in a sort of helpless way around the limitless horizon. His face was very weary, and showed, as plainly as the patient little beast beneath him, long riding in the night.

Suddenly he turned to the left and

began to ascend the long slope. It was as if, seeing nothing in the level land, he was taking the chance of what might be beyond the hills.

It was mid-afternoon when Jessie Hepburn, singing at her work in the great, plain dining-room of the homestead, looked up to see him standing in the doorway. She stood amazed for a fleeting moment, and then her hospitality came uppermost.

"Come in," she said, with her ready smile.

He had taken his wide hat from his head and Jessie saw his face. It was a strange sight to her, who knew nothing of the hard side of life, drawn, haggard, hunted, with blue boyish eyes filled with the dull, nervous anxiety of him who has reached the end and knows not where to turn.

The two stood still, looking at each other longer than either knew. The girl's smile fled before him, and she learned a year's telling of the things she had not known in the lines of this stranger's face. From the first glimpse she knew tragedy and fear and guilt, who had never seen them before. But Jessie Hepburn had the love of God in her simple heart, and a woman's tenderness.

She slipped across the floor, her eyes fascinated, still upon his face, and touched the sleeve of his soft blue flannel shirt.

"Tell me," she said, softly.

The man came heavily forward and dropped into a chair

here, but I'm 'most all in."

He dropped his head forward in the bend of the arm that lay in the table and the girl stood transfixed, with cheeks gone white as the snowy cloth.

He had a lot of straight, light hair, and it fell against the blue sleeve. Jessie's brain swam for a moment with deadly horror, and she clutched the sides of the table. Then all the pity in her rose up and overflowed.

He looked so boyish—and death! She wanted to scream with the awful horror of it all, the sudden, terrible thing that had come in the golden morning into the quiet valley where death was a solemn thing, the gentle calling of a good servant into the fair land of his heritage, not the pitiable tearing of a soul from its body by fellow men.

Her breath came hard and fast across her lips and her breast heaved. With a sudden fierce ache in her heart, she wanted to take his slim form into her arms and save him—she whose virgin mind had never dared hold thoughts of man save shy, fleeting shadows of a possible future.

With a quick impulse she leaned over and put her hand on his head, and with the touch a subtle change came over her—a strength, a vast power of self, a surge of knowledge that this thing would not be.

The man did not move. Outside a chorus of birds filled the peaceful stillness with melody. The girl stood looking down with dilated eyes.



Gently he took the gun from her and stood it against the wall. He met the sheriff's eye. "It's all right, Bob," he said, quietly; "you're in at the death. I'll come, right enough."

beside the white-covered table. Jessie stood across, leaning forward with indrawn breath.

There was silence for a long moment. The man looked down at the pattern, beautifully "ironed out" in the cloth, with weary hopelessness.

"Tell me," said the girl again.

He raised his eyes to hers. They were filled with something that compelled him.

"The old story," he said, curtly. "I stole a horse in Densmore County, because I'd ridden my own to death getting away from a money scrape in 'Royo, and the sheriff's after me. I've nearly killed the other horse, too, but it's no use. It's Bob Emmers, and he'll never stop until he's got me at one end of a rope and his posse at the other."

"I'm due for a new cravat, all right. And I don't know why I stopped in

firmly, "to save you from the sheriff."

Back among the fields of Holder Hepburn's steading, deep hidden in the timber that came drifting down from the northern hills, there lay the tangled outlines of an old garden, the wide, flat stones of doorways, the tumbled rocks which had once been the underpinning of a house.

Here had been the first small home of the Hepburn's in the early days of the settlement, before the prosperity of the latter years had seen the raising of a more pretentious structure farther down the valley. It had stood on the edge of a rocky, small ravine, through which ran the waters of a little spring. Nothing remained of the habitation save a dilapidated milk house which stood above the spring.

Here in the golden noon Jessie Hepburn brought the outlaw. He had been trying all up the silent way for words to thank her, but had found none.

He had known many women, but they were not like this girl. Her effort would probably be useless; Bob Emmers would not be likely to overlook that bunch of timber, but if it did succeed—well, he would find some way in the years to come to thank her.

They stopped before the little house. The girl's face was pale, but steady.

"There is a wooden latch inside," she said, "and do you stay within. I will bring you some of mother's cakes and milk. I'll keep them away—the men."

The man took off his hat.

"I was a fool to think of it," he said.

"Don't," said Jessie.

As she turned to go he faced her suddenly, and the faint hope had gone out of his face.

"I was a fool to think of it," he said, quietly. "There's the horse. I will go on again. They'd find the horse, and it would cause you trouble."

He came toward her.

"Not that at any cost," he added.

Jessie put her hand against her breast and pushed him back. For a moment she had been dismayed. Then she rose to that, too.

"Never you mind," she said. "I'll take the horse away tonight."

The day passed like a dream to the girl. The fire had died out beneath the kettle of soap. She set it going again, fed the weary pony, and plunged into the work of the house.

When darkness settled over the valley, she mounted into the great cowboy saddle and rode toward the north. A week ago the touch of a stolen thing would have filled her with trembling. Now she paid no heed. She had risen above her lifelong restrictions by this one day's touch of the undercurrents.

An hour's riding brought her to the range of the hills. Up and over and down, scrambling among the stones, threading among the trees, the little pony bore her, and she held her breath in deadly fear of the dark.

The pony was a comfort, and her heart failed her at the thought of going back alone. For another hour she rode out upon the plain. Then she dismounted and turned the horse loose, headed to the north.

She started back, running. The pony whinnied after her out of the night. The loneliness held a thousand terrors, but nothing to compare with that shadow of a rope. It was in the early hours that she stumbled into the homestead, weary, frightened, but triumphant.

When the big greys drew into the yard at sundown of that day Jessie thanked heaven for the dusk, that she might the more easily face her mother's

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# Something Better than Pity

"WE do not want pity but the opportunity to work so as not to be a drag on our families and a burden on our communities," were words spoken by Capt. E. A. Baker, general secretary of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, while in Western Canada this last summer, explaining the work and aims of the association which he represented.

One could appreciate the force of meaning of those words when one remembered a little of the personal history of the young man speaking. Freshly graduated from Queen's University, he, like thousands of other gallant Canadian sons, volunteered to serve his country in the great war. He enlisted with the Canadian Engineers in the first contingent, and soon found himself in the centre of the terrific conflict which rocked Europe to its foundations and robbed society of millions of its finest and healthiest men. Capt. Baker was blinded while in command of a party working in "no man's land," and eventually went to St. Dunstan's, the famous hostel founded by the late Sir Arthur Pearson for sailors and soldiers blinded during the war. He became one of St. Dunstan's most brilliant students, and was raised from the depths of despondency to the realization that even though deprived of his sight, he could lead a happy useful life and take his place in the work of the world. Young, keen, vigorous and full of the natural ambition of youth to do, he was able to impress his hearers with the strength of that plea for work, instead of pity, which the world in mistaken kindness is apt to give.

Sir Arthur Pearson, in his book, *Victory Over Blindness*, says that he learned from his contact with the blind that: "There was too much pity for their blindness and not enough sympathy for their human natures. It seemed to me that blind people had in the past been treated entirely in the wrong manner. Sweet, kind folk talked to them about their affliction and the terrible difficulties that beset them. If you tell a man often enough that he is afflicted he will become afflicted, and will adopt the mental and physical attitude befitting that soul-destroying word." One of the greatest things which St. Dunstan's taught its students was that blindness was not an affliction, but a handicap, and as handicapped men they must find and choose work that they could do. And again in speaking of his own blindness, Sir Arthur Pearson said: "I realized that it is the blind man who above all needs occupation and that the more active, the more normal he can make his life the happier he will be."

Helen Keller, the wonderful blind and deaf girl who did so much to blaze out a new trail to accomplishment, with its consequent happiness, has said: "The heaviest burden of the blind is not blindness but idleness."

## What is Being Done in Canada to Provide Help to Those Who Are Deprived of Their Sight---

By Amy J. Roe



Blind workers making brooms in the broom factory in Winnipeg

### Organization of Effort

The provision of some worth-while work for the blind is one of the aims of the Canadian National Institute of the Blind, which is a Dominion-wide organization. And the Canadian public is learning through this organization the lesson that the best help it can give is the opportunity for self help. It does this by helping the C.N.I.B. organize in the larger centres so that it can extend a helping hand to every last blind person in each province. There are four main divisions, the Maritime (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island), Central (Ontario), Central Western (Manitoba and Saskatchewan), Western (Alberta and British Columbia). Each division organizes its own membership and has in its charge the blind within its boundaries.

Even with its comparatively small population, Canada has a large number of people who are handicapped by blindness. It is estimated that there are approximately 2,000 blind in the province of Quebec, and there are 4,200 registered blind people outside of Quebec, making for the whole Dominion one blind person to every 1,200 of population.

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind does not concern itself with the education or work of children from the ages of 6 to 16, as in Canada the education of children of school age is looked upon as the duty of the state. The various provinces are responsible for sending the blind children to a proper kind of school where they are

taught to read by the Braille system. Children from the western provinces are usually sent to the school for the blind at Brantford, Ontario.

Before the C.N.I.B. was organized in 1918, whatever was done in the way of providing teaching or employment of the blind depended entirely upon local interest and enterprise. A number of communities had shown what good things could be accomplished when good teachers were employed, and where there was organized public opinion behind the association which helped greatly to create a market for the product made by the blind people. But it was found that local organizations only assisted local people, and did not extend their influence to those who lived in outlying portions of the provinces, and did not in any way attempt a campaign to teach the public methods of prevention, or the common causes of blindness. The creating of a new organization did not mean that there was to be a centralization of all activities, or that a few people would direct the work for the whole Dominion. It rather meant that there would be a linking-up of all the organizations interested in helping blind people, and a unity of plan and work that would go far to extending its influence and giving the organizations a definite standing before the public, which would furnish the funds and encourage the work.

### Divisions of Work

The C.N.I.B. works under two heads: the care of blind people and the prevention of blindness.

Under the first division of work comes the matter of finding work for the blind, teaching them how to do it, teaching adults to read and selling the product made by the blind. Special teachers go to the homes of blind people to teach vocational crafts such as: basket-making, woodwork, weaving, knitting and crocheting. There are nine such teachers in Ontario, two in each one of the three prairie provinces, and one in British Columbia. During the last year 10,000 individual calls were made in the homes teaching the blind to read, and to learn occupations. Some of the home students receive a lesson every week and others one every alternate week.

The needs of blind people vary just as do the needs of normal people in full possession of all their senses. Some are able to leave their homes and work in what is known as "sheltered shops," where they work under the supervision of someone who has his sight, and where they are protected from dangerous pieces of machinery. Not all are "dark blind," some of them still have small percentages of vision, and are able to do certain kinds of work that

require moving about. Others cannot leave their homes so they must be provided with materials and do their work at home. Some, as for instance, piano tuners, are able to continue their occupation if they have some one, a child or an adult to conduct them from place to place.

### Occupations Suitable for Blind

Some of the occupations best suited for the blind are: basketry, broom making, plain sewing, knitting, crocheting, piano tuning and massage. Because of the highly developed sense of touch in the hands the blind make extraordinary success as masseurs. There are 23 blind masseurs in Canada at the present time and 11 piano tuners (eight of whom are in the city of Winnipeg), in the Central Western Division. Broom making is the most universal occupation for blind in the Dominion.

There are sheltered shops in Halifax, Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg. In 1918, the known products made by the blind were valued at \$30,000 per annum. Now it is estimated that they run to \$400,000 in value. Toronto has a women's workshop where 22 blind women operate power sewing machines, and last year they marketed \$55,000 worth of product, mostly women's underwear and aprons. Surely that is an answer to the question, "Do they want work?"

Recently I visited the Winnipeg sheltered shop—a broom factory—and G. E. Peach, general manager of the Western Central Division, explained the work done in his division which is of particular interest to the people living in the prairie provinces.

### The Broom Factory

Outside of the door of the little factory on Gertie street stood piles of corn straw which is used in the making of brooms, and which was just being unloaded after being brought in from the United States. As yet corn straw grown on Canadian farms is not of the variety suited for the manufacture of brooms, but it is probable that some time in the future western farmers will experiment with the growing of the varieties most suited, and will be able to supply this market right at their own doors. Inside the factory 18 men were at work. They stood at sorting benches and machines, and I watched the whole process of making a broom, from the time that the straw in the rough was picked up, then sorted into different sized bundles until the finished product stood neatly piled ready for market. Two kinds of brooms were being made. One was the ordinary variety to which the housewife needs no introduction, and being made in three or four grades. The other was a longer, rougher-finished broom which is used for sweeping grain elevators and freight cars.

The average number of blind men working in the factory during last year was 19. The output of the factory ran from 100 to 120 dozen brooms per week, with a maximum capacity of turnout of 150 dozen in a week. Last year the Winnipeg factory made over 60,000 brooms.

It is one thing to get an article ready for the market, but it is quite another thing to get the public to buy it. People have first got to know about it, they have then to be persuaded of its quality, and then it has to be placed within their easy reach. Mr. Peach explained the difficulties that were encountered in order to convince the public, that the brooms that were being turned out by the factory operated by the blind people of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, were good, as good as the best. Even yet wholesalers and retailers have not grasped the fact that the broom factory is not seeking to work upon their spirit of charity when it asks them to put in stock the product which its workers are turning out; but were asking for straight business recognition of a good article that stands in open competition with other factories. The consequence has been that the factory has sold wherever it could get

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An exhibit of handwork made by blind people of Saskatchewan and Manitoba



## Agnes Merritt's Awakening

*A Broken Leg Which Proved to be a Blessing and  
Opened a Woman's Eyes to the Beauties Around  
Her—By Margaret Phillips*

**I**T all began for Mrs. Agnes Merritt when she broke her leg. Before that, she had always prided herself that she was a very practical woman. Art and beauty and all these things that poetry told of, she knew were all right for some folks, but as for her, she'd rather stir up a cake or make a rag mat than read, anyway. Action was the key note of her life. She was always

doing something worth while and doing it well.

Then she fell downstairs, broke her leg, sprained her wrist and badly bruised her side. Action was a thing no longer possible to her. At first the days were one long torment, but that was not for long. One beautiful June day they arranged her on a light camp bed and carried her out under the trees for a change. It was then she began to see things she had never seen before, and yet they were the same things she had looked at all her life.

But they looked different now.

To lie on one's back and look up into the leafy greenness of the trees with their branches and leaves, was something she had never done before, and until one does just that, she cannot conceive how beautiful a tree is. Somehow the lights shine differently through the leaves so that their greenness seems a thousand times more green, the leaves flutter back and forth as if whispering secrets to each other, and the stems and trunks and branches seem painted in color.

All this, Agnes Merritt gazed at that first day. Endlessly it fascinated and rested her and somehow, she said, she felt her pain less watching the beauty above her.

The next day she begged again to be carried out and found a new delight when a yellow bird came to twit on a branch near her. Then she began to see the other birds hidden away among the branches. Likely they had been there before but she had not seen them. She talked so much about these birds when they brought out her supper to her that her daughter Jean said she would look in the school library and see if they had a bird book there.

### The Study of Bird Lore

This she did the next day—The Book of Birds by Henry Henshaw—and Mrs. Merritt found no end of pleasure in watching the birds, tracing each spot and streak of color, and then finding their names and history in the book. She learned her yellow bird was a Canadian warbler, and that there were some twenty-two varieties of this bird which most people call the wild canary. It was her delight to find that she had seen six varieties at different times in her tree. One day she saw a blue robin and was much interested, noting how different he was to the other blue birds. Then there were the clouds. Before this she had just thought that clouds were clouds—that was all there was to

it. But now she learned there were many kinds of clouds and each was beautiful and different. She got so she could tell wind clouds from rain clouds and hail clouds from either, while mare's tails and fish scale clouds all had their meaning to her. Jean gave her a note book, and she noted the clouds and the weather each day, then the day following she jotted down what such clouds had foretold. In this way she learned to forecast the weather often a day ahead by the clouds at sunset or sunrise.

Never before had she had time just to lie and watch the clouds. It was marvelous to watch how they formed. One part breaking away and drifting and then melting quite out of sight into another. One day she saw one bank of clouds going east, another going west, and she guessed there must be cross currents of air at different levels.

But sunset and sunrise were the great glory times of the clouds. Never before had she seen the beauties of their shapes and colors. She got so she waited for these two hours of the day. After a night of pain and restlessness the gorgeous sky of dawn renewed her hopes and after a day of heat or wind the heavens at sunset gloried forth, as it were, God's benediction and assurances of love and care. She remembered "The heavens declare Thy glory and the firmament sheweth Thy handy-work," and understood what it meant.

### The Beauty of Flowers

At last her eyes were opened to see the beauties all about her. Then one day she turned on her side and her eyes rested on the acres of meadow land that climbed the hill just beyond her. Half shutting her eyes she counted how many different colors were distinctly seen. Of course she wanted to know what each patch of color meant, and again daughter Jean helped her out by bringing a spray of each thing that she wanted. But she didn't know their names. She had never paid much attention to the wild flowers. Now, however, they got another book from the school library—Flower Guide—Wild Flowers East of The Rockies, by Chester A. Reed—and she took much pleasure in being introduced to the proper names of her favorites. With a magnifying glass she studied the marvelous texture and amazing beauty of each part, a rose petal, so strong yet so delicate in texture was a thing of wonder under the glass, the spotted lily, the wild honeysuckle, the blue gentian, all showed such amazing beauties of color and texture and formation, that she wondered she had passed so many years just calling them "flowers" without any idea of their beauty.

"I began to think I didn't know much about this old world," she said one day to Jean, as they sat hunting in the flower book for some new ones.

"Oh, well, we have all our future life before us, mother. Now we've started, we can keep on," Jean answered. And keep on they did.

Along with the flowers they gathered grasses, and both were surprised to find how many different kinds there were.

One day Mrs. Merritt said, "I want to make a book of pressed leaves, Jean, so get me some blotting papers and a book with stiff paper." And soon she was collecting a book of grasses, one of wild flowers, and one of leaves.

One day Jean brought her Chester A. Reed's Book on Butterflies to look at, which gave her many hours of pleasure. They didn't make a butterfly collection as neither of them wanted to kill the

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*At the last kneading of your regular baking work into each of as many loaves as desired, half a cup of Sun-Maid Raisins. If the seeded variety is used, cut into pieces*

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## Home for Christmas

Via CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS

FROM		
Quebec	Nov. 3, S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool
Montreal	Nov. 7, S.S. Melita	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
"	Nov. 8, S.S. Marburn	to Belfast, Glasgow
"	Nov. 9, S.S. Montclair (New)	to Liverpool
Quebec	Nov. 10, S.S. Emp. of France	to Cherbourg, Southampton
Montreal	Nov. 15, S.S. Marloch	to Belfast, Glasgow
"	Nov. 16, S.S. Montclair (New)	to Liverpool
"	Nov. 21, S.S. Minnedosa	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
"	Nov. 22, S.S. Metagama	to Belfast, Glasgow
"	Nov. 23, S.S. Montrose (New)	to Liverpool
Quebec	Nov. 28, S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool
St. John	Dec. 7, S.S. Montclair (New)	to Liverpool
"	Dec. 13, S.S. Melita	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
"	Dec. 14, S.S. Montclair (New)	to Liverpool
"	Dec. 15, S.S. Marloch	to Belfast, Glasgow

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## Your Winter "Creation"

Lines of Face and Figure Need Study—Good Colors for Winter—By Anne Deane

TO most of us women, the hat question is a real problem. In a milliner's shop we are often at sea among the many "confections" which the clerk assures us are "stunning," while if we make our own hats, the selection of a becoming style may be equally perplexing. As a matter of fact many of these difficulties may be overcome by studying the lines of the face and their relation to the rest of the body. Color, too, needs consideration, while suitability to the occasion is most important. Upon the last-named point depends to a large degree the smartness of a person's appearance. What could be more inappropriate than a plain felt or sports hat with a silk dress; or a "dress" hat with a tweed suit? If the order were reversed the combination would be quite correct.

Where a person lives, and the kind of existence she leads, should deter-

nose, select a straight or slightly drooping brim which will be vastly more becoming than one that turns upward. This is especially true when a person has a receding chin as well as a snub nose.

For a face with a Roman or hooked nose a rolling brim is indicated, for a drooping shape would accentuate the sharp lines of the profile. High cheek bones and square jaws require softness of brim and crown that will improve the general appearance of the face. In fact most people look better in hats built on soft lines and adorned with simple trimmings.

You will hardly believe what a difference a hat makes to a person's height until you see a short, dumpy neighbor wearing a large picture hat, or a thin, angular sister with a high crown and still more lofty trimmings. One looks feet shorter than she needs, while the other unconsciously imitates a tele-



Avoid hats that emphasize weak points of the face

mine the kind of millinery she wears. A picture hat may be suitable at a reception in a city, but for driving on the prairie it is entirely out of place. The wind would soon blow it off and the wearer would find it hard to keep her ears warm.

The most economical investment in headgear is a general-purpose hat—one that can be worn to church or in the city, and yet is not too dressy for ordinary use. A velvet hat of becoming shape and color, simply trimmed with ribbon, embroidery or quills, is a safe investment, as it can be worn for most occasions. If you are making your own hats, buy the best materials you can afford because it's cheaper in the end. Good velvet put on a poor foundation will look shabby long before it is worn out.

Generally speaking, the best hats for winter wear are small or medium in shape, with durable trimming. However, there is no universal style that suits everybody, so each person must study her particular type. Here's a good rule—never wear a hat that does not actually improve your looks. To select a hat or style without regard to the entire figure is a mistake, so use a hand-glass and tip the mirror in order to get a full length view of yourself. Never be satisfied if a style is becoming in front—look at it critically from all angles while standing, and see how it affects your general appearance.

### Styles for Thin Faces

Suppose your face is thin, choose a small hat with a narrow brim, straight or slightly rolling. Avoid a very wide shape or a turban with high trimming as both of these types accentuate the thinness of your face. If your nose is rather prominent do not pick out a tricorn (three-cornered style) or it will make your face appear thinner and your nose sharper.

On the other hand, if your face is of the full-moon variety, avoid turbans or other close-fitting shapes and select a medium brim, slightly rolling if possible, with one side a little higher than the other. A tricorn in its various forms is usually good for this type of head. A dome-shaped crown is not as suitable as one with sharper lines. Quill, wings, or other pointed trimmings give better lines than pom-poms, ball trimmings or other decoration that repeats the round lines of the face.

If you are the possessor of a snub

phone post. A short woman should wear a hat with a small or medium brim that rolls upwards, and can use trimming to give added height provided it is not extreme. On the other hand, her tall, thin sister can choose a wider brim and a drooping one at that, for it "cuts her height." However, no one should select a style with a brim wider than her shoulders.

### Colors for Winter Hats

Not only must style and line be given a good deal of thought but also the colors suitable for the wearer. Black by itself is usually rather trying for those with sallow complexion as it has the power of absorbing color. However, if the under-brim is faced with a softer color such as cream, tan or blue-grey, it will be found more becoming. The glossy black of panne velvet or some glace silks are suitable for people with dark hair and eyes and little color, while fair people and those with auburn hair can wear dull black quite easily. Black is always in good style but is rather "old" for young women.

Brown, which is being worn a lot this season, is usually a good choice provided you have not a sallow complexion. Dark "woody" brown trimmed with corded ribbon of nigger brown and a creamy shade, and faced with a soft tan, makes a nice combination. Black or dark brown faced with a blue-grey and trimmed with grey wool embroidery on the crown is very attractive.

Green is another favorite this winter, but must be worn with discretion. If you have auburn hair and fair skin, the lighter shades can be chosen with safety, but if your complexion is ruddy, select the darker greens. Red and orange are warm, cheerful shades suitable for winter when used in moderation by brunettes. Fawn is fashionable but don't wear it unless you have a clear skin, some color and dark eyes. If faced with a soft grey-blue it will suit a good many people.

I simply cannot close without a remark about the magic word "fashionable." Do not make the mistake of choosing a style or color simply because it is "being worn." Select the best there is in the prevailing mode, and adapt it to your own particular needs. Moreover if Mrs. Timson looks "perfectly stunning" in a mushroom style, do not make one like it unless you are positive it will make you just as smart in appearance.





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## Just Sample These Meats

*Much Nourishment from Internal Organs—A Supply of Vitamins in Liver, Sweetbreads and Kidney—By Margaret M. Speechly*

**A**T killing time there is an opportunity to use parts of the animal that are seldom seen on the average table. I refer to the heart, liver, kidney, tripe, sweetbreads, brains and tongue, all of which are excellent foods if properly prepared. In the body they are used for building and repairing muscles and tissues and are generally as satisfactory for these purposes as any other part of the carcass, provided they are well chewed. Not only may they be cooked in a variety of different ways, but may be canned as directed in The Guide of last March 14.

Recent discoveries have shown that the internal glands of animals, such as the liver, kidney and sweetbreads, contain a larger percentage of vitamins than other parts of the carcass, so we should use more of them than we have done in the past. Some people have a prejudice against kidney, which is quite unfounded provided the animal is healthy. In reality it is an excellent food. To make it tender the cooking should be either short or long as there is no happy medium between the two.

### Boiled Tongue

Wash tongue, trim, place in a pan, cover with boiling water and simmer until tender. A large tongue will take about three hours and smaller ones correspondingly less. Season 15 minutes before the end. Lift out the tongue, skin it and slice. Serve hot.

### Tongue in Jelly

Cook tongue as above. Skin, remove surplus fat at root and press into a round bowl. Reduce the liquid in which it was cooked by boiling until just enough to cover the tongue. Season and for every two cups of liquid add one tablespoon of granulated gelatin softened in two tablespoons of cold water. Stir until dissolved, strain through double cheesecloth and pour over the tongue. Set in a cold place to set. For a change, place slices of hard-cooked eggs in the bottom of the bowl, add enough liquid to cover them and put in a cold place until set. Place the tongue in the bowl and add the remaining liquid. When turned out this is a very attractive dish.

### Larded Liver

Parboil the liver for five minutes, drain, and remove skin and veins. Skewer and tie into a convenient shape for the roasting pan. In the top cut gashes large enough to admit strips of salt pork. Surround with enough sliced carrots and onions to encircle the liver. Add two cups of water, sprinkle with salt and pepper, cover and bake for one and a half hours. Baste both liver and vegetables frequently, using the liquid in the pan.

### Sweetbreads

The thymus gland of lamb or calf and the pancreas (stomach sweetbread) are the kinds of sweetbreads most commonly used. They are placed in cold water for an hour and then are drained and transferred into boiling salted water to which a little vinegar is added. They are boiled gently for 20 minutes and are placed in cold water again to keep them white and firm. They are then ready for various other methods of cooking. Creamed sweetbreads, that is reheated in a white sauce, is an excellent dish for invalids or healthy people. Serve on toast.

### Tomato and Sweetbread Salad

4 tomatoes  
1 sweetbread  
1 c. cucumber  
2 hard-cooked eggs  
Salt and pepper to taste  
Boiled dressing  
Chop sweetbreads finely and cut cucumber into dice. Season and mix well with dressing. Put in a bowl on a bed of lettuce and lay slices of tomato and hard-cooked eggs on top. Almost any vegetables can be combined with sweetbreads.

### Sweetbreads, Country Style

Prepare sweetbreads as above and cut in small pieces. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Place in a

baking dish and dot with small pieces of butter. Cover with thin slices of salt pork. Bake in a hot oven for 25 minutes, removing the pork during the last five minutes.

### Kidney Omelette

4 kidneys  
6 T. fat  
6 eggs  
6 T. hot water  
1 tsp. salt  
Pepper

Skin kidneys, cut in halves and remove white fat and sinews from the centre. Cut kidneys into small pieces. Melt two tablespoons fat in a frying pan and put kidney into it for three minutes. Separate eggs and add hot water to the yolks, beating until light. Add salt to whites and whip until stiff. Cut and fold whites into yolks and add kidney to the mixture. Melt the remaining fat in the hot frying pan, pour in the egg mixture and place on the range where it will cook slowly. When puffy and nicely browned underneath put the pan on the centre grate of the oven to finish cooking the top. When done the mixture feels firm when touched with a finger. If the egg sticks to the finger it needs more cooking. When done, crease down the middle with a knife and turn out of the pan, folding in half.

### Brains

Place in cold salted water as soon as removed from the skull and let stand for half an hour. Remove and peel off all membranes, wash and parboil for 15 minutes in boiling salted water. Place in cold water immediately to make the brains firm. They are then ready for further preparation. For invalids they are particularly suitable if reheated in white sauce.

### Fried Brains

Cut into pieces the size of an egg. Roll in breadcrumbs, dip in egg and again in crumbs. Fry in deep fat when a cube of bread turns brown in 40 seconds (390 degrees Fahr.). When a golden brown remove and drain on clean brown paper. Serve hot.

### Tripe

Remove the inner lining of the stomach of a cow or an ox. Wash thoroughly and simmer gently from six to eight hours.

### Tripe Pie

Cut two pounds of cooked tripe into small pieces. Line a deep pie dish with pastry, put in tripe and season with salt and pepper. Chop three hard-cooked eggs finely and put them on top of the tripe. Sprinkle on three-quarters of a cup of fine breadcrumbs and add four cups of the liquid in which the tripe was boiled. Put on a top crust and bake.

### Heart

Wash a calf's heart, remove veins, arteries and clotted blood. Stuff with dressing and sew. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, roll in flour and brown in hot drippings in a frying pan. Remove to a small deep baking dish, half cover it with boiling water or stock, put on a lid and bake slowly for two hours. Baste often. If the liquid evaporates to any extent more water should be added. When done, remove the heart to a hot dish, thicken the gravy, using flour mixed to a smooth paste with cold water. When thoroughly cooked pour the gravy around the heart.

### Dressing for Heart

1 c. stale breadcrumbs  
1/4 c. melted fat  
1/4 tsp. salt  
1-8 tsp. pepper  
1 T. finely minced onion  
1/4 c. hot water

Mix the ingredients in the order given and stuff heart with dressing. For a change the heart may be stuffed with chopped vegetables.

### Liver on Toast

1 c. chopped cooked liver  
3 T. fat  
1 T. chopped onion  
2 T. flour  
1/2 tsp. salt  
1/4 c. cream  
1-8 tsp. pepper  
6 slices toast

Brown onions in fat, add flour and blend thoroughly. Pour on cream gradually and stir until mixture is smooth. Cook three minutes, season, add liver and bring to the boiling point again. Place on slices of buttered toast arranged on a hot platter. This is an excellent way of using up left-over liver and makes a nice supper dish.

### ABBREVIATIONS

In the cookery articles of The Guide, the following abbreviations are used:

c.—cup  
T.—tablespoon  
tsp.—teaspoon  
oz.—ounce  
pt.—pint  
lb.—pound  
pk.—peck  
bus.—bushel  
qt.—quart

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## For the Bride of Tomorrow

*Staples Needed for the New Home—Much Beauty Added by Needlework—By Anne Deane*

ONE person who pays no attention to rust, drought or other queer streaks in the weather is Dan Cupid. No matter what is the state of agriculture, his aim is as true and as deadly as ever—and a good thing it is too, for it would be a dull uninteresting old world without the prospect of a crop of new homes each year.

But houses must be equipped so the wise girl decides soon after her engagement upon what is needed for her "bottom drawer." Years ago it was the custom to lay by sufficient linen to last a lifetime, but today, things are different. Our grandmothers did their own spinning and so did not have to make a large outlay in money, but in the twentieth century, people cannot afford stacks and stacks of household staples. They buy as much as is necessary for a few years and are free from worries about fabrics yellowing through disuse.

What will be needed and how much to provide is a matter that varies with the circumstances of the girl, the kind of life she will lead, the number of rooms in use, and the amount of entertaining to be done. Life in the country varies from that in the city in some instances, but in either case there are certain essentials. I am offering a suggested list which may be taken as a minimum. A girl can add to it considerably, especially if she is clever with a needle, but it would be hard to get along with very much less than the amounts given below.

This list of necessities is intended only as a guide and can be altered to fit the needs of different circumstances:

For each bed: 4 sheets, 2 pillows, 3 pillow slips, 1 mattress pad, 1 pair of blankets, 1 day spread, 1 comforter or quilt. 2 extra pairs of blankets, 1 dozen bath towels (at least), 2 dozen hand towels, 6 washcloths, 2 bath mats (washable). For each dresser: 2 scarves, 1 pincushion. 1 large bleached tablecloth, 12 bleached serviettes to match, 1 medium bleached tablecloth, 2 medium unbleached tablecloths, 1 dozen unbleached serviettes, 2 table-centres, 2 tray cloths, doilies, large and small asbestos or raffia mats for hot dishes, 2 buffet scarves, 12 dish towels, 6 glass towels, 4 pot holders, 2 oven cloths, 6 dish cloths, 6 dusters, 5 yards cheesecloth, a supply of clean old rags.

It used to be "the thing" to have sheets and pillow slips of linen, but its scarcity and high price have taught us to substitute cotton. (Incidentally we find cotton is less chilly). It is unwise to buy poor grades of cotton as they wear out long before those of good quality. When purchasing cottons look for material that is closely woven, with very little "dressing" in it. By rubbing a piece of the cloth between the thumbs you can detect white, starchy filling when it is present. A firm twill sheeting gives excellent service. If you object to cotton sheets for winter purchase some white flannelette.

### Make Long Sheets

Whatever happens, make your sheets long enough to allow for tucking in at the feet and for a generous allowance at the top. When there is a good turnover, the sheets act as a protector for the blankets and comforter, and save a lot of washing. Three yards is a good length. Make a hem two and a half inches deep at the top and a narrower one at the bottom so that you can see at a glance which end to place at the head.

If buying pillows select a light weight, downy brand, made by a reliable firm. If feathers are used as the filling, a strong ticking is essential. You will find it a good plan to make an underslip of unbleached cotton for each pillow so that if oil from the hair

penetrates the pillow case, it will not go through to the ticking.

Select the best grade of tubular pillow cotton you can afford, and see that it is a few inches wider than the pillows, for a slip that fits snugly wears more quickly than a loose one. Moreover it is not as comfortable as a roomy slip. Make the cases long enough to cover the pillow at the open end. On bed linen the hems can be made on the machine or hemstitched by hand if you are fond of needlework.

A pad the size of the mattress is necessary for each bed for both protection and comfort. When made of quilted "silence cloth" the life of the mattress is lengthened and the tufting feels smoother. This material is bought by the yard and needs binding at each end.

Of course it is poor economy to buy second-rate blankets. In order to make good blankets go a long way, cut them in half and add to each a strip of flannelette 14 inches deep for tucking under the mattress at the bottom. This allows you to have all of the precious woolen material on top of the bed and avoids bunchiness at the foot.

With regard to spreads or counterpanes, nothing is nicer than pure white, but, of

course, you can select colors as some of the delicate shades are being used a lot. If the hangings are made of figured cretonne the same material can be used for the spread, or the cretonne can be combined with strips of plain cotton. Unbleached cotton trimmed with applique in dainty colors makes delightful spreads. Some girls like to make bedroom sets of spread, hangings, bureau scarf and pincushion, using the same materials and design throughout.

Down or wool-filled comforters or puffs are lighter and warmer than quilts, but where strict economy must be practiced, patchwork quilts in lovely old designs can be used.

### Linen for Towels

If at all possible, hand towels should be made of linen as it absorbs water more readily than cotton. Huckaback bought by the yard is cheaper than made-up towels, and can be hemstitched and embroidered as desired.

Washcloths need not cost a cent if they are made from the good parts of worn sheets, pillow slips or towels.

Dining-room staples should be of linen, for it is not only more beautiful than cotton but it retains its fresh look longer. Cotton soils more readily because of the slight fuzz on its fibres which picks up dust. However, it is better to purchase a good grade of cotton than a "sleazy" linen. Cotton is good enough for every day if it is of high quality, but unbleached linen is nicer. It is not prohibitive in price and with frequent bleaching in the sun will eventually be a nice white. If you are planning to use a small dining table at first, either polished or painted, you will find linen runners save a lot of washing. Lay one down the centre of the table lengthwise and the other at right angles to it, and you have a table ready for four people. If made of ecru linen and trimmed with cross-stitch in colors at the ends, these runners are most attractive.

Towels for dishes and glasses should also be of linen because they dry more quickly and thoroughly than cotton. Flour sacking can be used in place of this kind of towelling, but it does not absorb moisture as readily as linen crash. Hand towels that can be attached to your apron by a loop are a real boon and do away with the temptation of using a dish towel for wiping the hands. Oven cloths of brown denim or pillow ticking are essential, for if tea towels are used for lifting things

Continued on Page 14



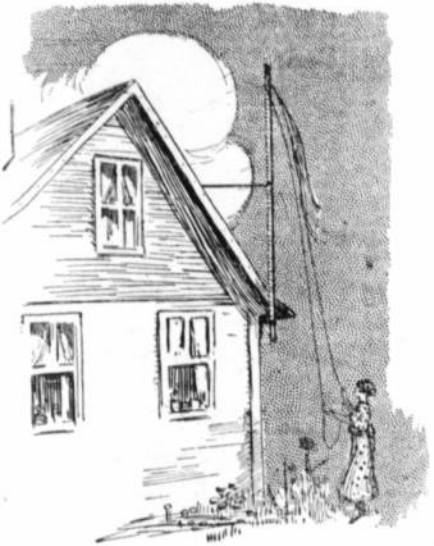
# Useful Odds and Ends

*Schemes for Saving Time, and Energy*

I have a satisfactory scraper made from an old broom. My husband sawed off the handle and cut down the straw to about two inches from the stitching. He hammered several nails through the straw part and bent them over before fastening it to the edge of the back door step. We find this a splendid foot scraper which is not as dangerous for children as the usual metal kind.—Mrs. B.W.K.

In making rompers I find it pays to put on a double seat, with the extra piece on the outside. When worn, it can easily be removed and there is no patching to do. If the child is creeping put extra pieces on the knees and the garment will wear twice as long.—Mrs. J.McC.

To save steps and time when calling the men to their meals during spring and summer work, my husband fastened a small pulley to one end of a little



pole, by means of a staple. This was securely fastened to one end of the house, and a large piece of cloth was next secured and used as a flag. We used several strands of binder twine for a rope to raise and lower the flag. I run the flag up at required times, the men lower it on their way to the house.—Mrs. W.E.D.

Roll raisins and other similar fruits in a little flour before putting them through the chopper and you will save a sticky chopper. I never add flour, however, when using the fruit for sandwiches.—Mrs. J.W.

When using molasses, grease the cup before measuring and see how easily the molasses will come out. None will stick to the sides or bottom.—Mrs.H.L.

New table linen should be wrung by hand, for, until it becomes soft, a wringer makes heavy wrinkles which are practically impossible to iron out.—Mrs. D.M.

Adhesive tape for marking china is a very handy thing when lending dishes for a community supper or picnic. Either the initials or name of the owner can be written on the tape with indelible ink.—Mrs. E.S.J.

When applying hot cloths for a patient, I made a discovery which I want to pass on to others who act as a nurse. Instead of the usual method of dipping the cloths in very hot water I placed them in a steamer and found it worked beautifully.—Miss N.W.

My new table oilcloth was torn before I had a chance to paste it on to the table owing to someone putting a box on top of it. By using a strip of adhesive tape underneath, the rent was held together so that it was hardly noticeable. If I had relied on the paste to hold the edges down I should have been disappointed with the results.—Mrs. H.P.

Riveted overall buttons sometimes insist on pulling out, leaving an unsightly hole. I solved the difficulty by cutting a button from a discarded pair including about two inches of cloth on

all sides. Put the button through the hole and leave the cloth on the inside to act as a patch. Stitch firmly two or three times on the machine and you have a button strongly anchored.—Mrs. I.J.C.

Old phonograph needles are often destroyed when they can be employed in several useful ways. I have a few narrow-necked vases that were always hard to clean until I put in old needles with water in which washing soda was dissolved. After soaking for a few hours I shake the vase until it is clean once more. Any water bottle, cruet or other article into which it is impossible to insert a brush can be cleansed by this method. I find the needles handy for stretching lace after washing. Instead of ironing the lace I spread it on a padded board and pin each point with a gramophone needle, and the result is most satisfactory. In place of small nails or brads at the back of picture frames, used needles answer very well. A friend of mine has a curtain stretcher which gives splendid service. Her husband made a frame of planed scantlings and to the sides and ends attached thin strips into which were driven old phonograph needles 1 1/4 inches apart. These were attached to the scantlings by nails and the four pieces were clamped at the corners. My friend would not be without her homemade stretcher.—Mrs. E.R.Y.

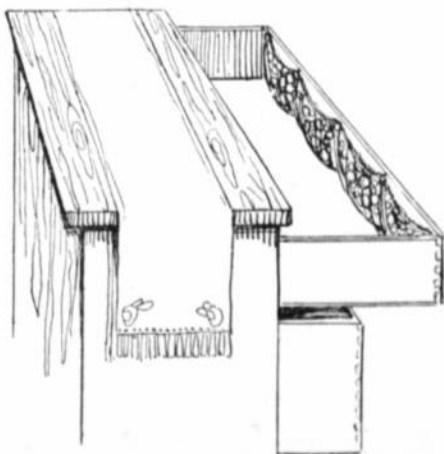
A good broom holder is made by nailing to the wall two large spools three inches apart. In cupboards where there are no hangers put spools on the nails before hammering them in and you will find they save wear and tear on clothes. Spools can also be used by the children for blowing bubbles.—Mrs. T.S.

I dye my girls' white cotton stockings left over from the summer and find they do nicely for school when warm weather comes again. Black dye hides the unsightly marks that refuse to come out and gives them a new lease of life.—Mrs. R.S.M.

Rip old booties and use them as a pattern for new ones, enlarging them where necessary. New ones made from the tops of old kid gloves are soft and give good service. If no kid is available use any heavy woolen cloth in a suitable shade.—Mrs. G.T.R.

To keep the baby covered at night was a problem for me, as he usually kicks off the clothes. I got over the difficulty by attaching a piece of inch wide white elastic to the two corners at the head of his bed. They are long enough to pin to the outer coverings with large safety pins. This arrangement gives him perfect freedom and yet keeps him from getting cold.—Mrs. A.C.

Small pockets tacked to the front of my top dresser drawer on the inside are a real help in keeping it tidy. I made mine of cretonne left over from the curtains. I cut a strip the length of



the drawer allowing enough for a small hem on all sides. To this I attached the pockets which were made of another long strip divided off into sections by machine stitching. This scheme is a great aid in keeping hair nets, hair pins and other articles in place.—Miss V.S.V.



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What is the most beneficial piece of work done in your district? Perhaps it is the establishing of a library, a hospital, a rest room, a public health nurse, a baby clinic, a local marketing centre, a church, social events for young and old, school improvements, or any other thing that is making the country a better place in which to live. Whatever the good work is, The Grain Growers' Guide is anxious to hear about it, so sit right down and tell us how it was organized and how the district has benefited. The Guide offers the following prizes for the best letters describing

### THE BEST THING WE HAVE SECURED IN OUR COMMUNITY:

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The competition is open to any individual woman or to any organization of women, either the United Farm Women, Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers, Women's Institutes, Homemakers, Daughters of the Empire, or Ladies Aid societies, or to any other women's organization which may be at work.

The letter must show how the enterprise has benefited the people of the community. Write in pen and ink, on one side of the page only. Names of writers will be held in confidence if desired. The closing date of the competition has been extended to October 31. Address all letters to The Contest Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

### For the Bride of Tomorrow

Continued from Page 12

from the oven they wear out far too soon. Sew a brass or bone ring on one corner and hang the oven cloth near the range. Dish cloths and dusters can be made of good cotton from mother's rag bag or from new material. You will find a supply of cheesecloth invaluable for a hundred-and-one things around the house. Do not forget to put into your box of household furnishings a few clean rags, for you will feel the need of them as soon as you get into the new home.

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On tablecloths monograms should be placed at each end so that they are at the right of the host and hostess. The usual size is about four inches. It is impossible to give the exact location as tables and cloths vary, but they should be placed in such a way that they will not be hidden by silverware or china.

On long runners for the table such as already described the monogram should be embroidered 15 inches from the centre of the cloth, at each end. Serviettes, if to be folded in three, should be embroidered in the centre; if to be folded in four, in one corner.

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Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a Special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these Bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins will be sent at one cent each, when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (three-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

1. An Inexpensive Home-made Fireless Cooker.
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## These People Succeed

Study and Perseverance Produce Happiness and Efficiency

**I**N order to get the most out of life, one must have a hobby of some kind. It may be music, a garden, bees, carpentering, bird lore, collecting butterflies or anything else that has a particular appeal and is different from the daily round. Not only does a hobby give much pleasure to the person who takes it up, but it makes life more happy for others. Music, for instance, is an interesting hobby which, if sufficiently developed, makes one of tremendous value to a community. Who is more in demand than a person able to play an instrument for concerts, dances, or other gatherings? Nearly every mother is anxious for her children to have music lessons, but in a large number of cases unless she is talented herself, no teacher is available. However, in these days there is no need for a person to be without instruction. Correspondence courses, books, bulletins and other material are available as never before. With study must go work, if success is to be won.

Nearly everyone can recall several instances of how people have become expert in certain lines even though far from a college or conservatory. One young man, a school teacher, wanted to take up taxidermy but could find no one for miles around who could teach him. Nothing daunted, he secured a good course of instruction and studied the subject in his spare time. After applying this knowledge to stuffing birds he became skillful in the art and had a very creditable collection.

### An Authority on Flowers

Another notable success was achieved by a doctor who came to the prairie from a beautiful country across the seas. Before he had been here a season he realized that in order to make life attractive for his family there must be a garden around his house. About horticulture he knew little, but he secured reliable books on the subject and studied faithfully. Each year he put in flowers and produced effects that astonished his neighbors. They had told him it was only possible to have six weeks of bloom in this country, and it wasn't worth the bother. However, he continued studying and experimenting until he demonstrated that the flower season could be extended from six weeks to six months. Today he is acknowledged to be an authority on prairie horticulture.

A certain boy of 16, apprenticed to a blacksmith, was passionately fond of reading, even though he had had little regular schooling. In order to satisfy his hunger for good literature he secured books from every available source and studied them at home or in his spare minutes at the forge. Not satisfied with the mastery of his native tongue alone, he set to work to learn Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian and German, with the result that by the time he was 30 he could read nearly 50 languages. Later he became famous as a writer on philanthropic subjects. In the light of these facts it is no wonder he was called "the learned blacksmith."

Other people with a hankering for knowledge have studied dressmaking through courses issued by reliable schools and have gained much skill thereby. In time they learned to master everything from the simplest stitches to first-class tailoring. Great benefit has also been derived from courses in domestic science which have made many women better homemakers.

These are only a few instances which serve to show how people have turned mountains into molehills. Just because no teacher was available they did not give up the idea of having a hobby; on the contrary the lack of instruction made them all the keener to overcome the difficulties. By securing information from reliable sources, by studying it faithfully and by putting into practice what they learned, they found life richer and became assets to their communities. Anyone with ambition and perseverance can develop a talent by using correspondence courses, books or pamphlets no matter whether it is music, taxidermy, dressmaking or nature study.



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## See How Easy It Is To Learn Music This New Way

**Y**OU know how easy it is to put letters together and form words, once you have learned the alphabet. Playing a musical instrument is not very much different. Once you learn the notes playing melodies on the mandolin, piano or violin is simply a matter of putting the notes together correctly.

The first note shown above is F. Whether you are singing from notes, playing the piano or banjo or any other musical instrument, that note in the first space is always F. The four notes indicated are F, A, C, E; easy to remember, because they spell the word "FACE". Certain strings on the mandolin, certain keys on the piano represent these same notes—and once you learn them, playing melodies on the instrument is largely a matter of following the notes.

Anyone can learn to play a musical instrument at home without a teacher. A new, simplified method of teaching reduces all music to its simplest possible form. You can now master singing, piano playing or any musical instrument you wish right at home, quickly, easily, without endless study and practice.

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## A Heroine of the "Holders"

Continued from Page 5

eyes. And then followed the most terrible time of this girl's quiet life.

If Holder Hepburn went abroad upon the steading she watched him among the fields with fear-filled eyes; if a hound bayed in the valley she clinched her hands. And wife Hepburn looked at her once or twice in amazement.

"Jessie, dear," she said gently, "I fear you were lonely in our absence."

"No, mother," Jessie answered, almost sharply.

She crept out of the big white house in the night to steal up into the woods with a burden of bread and a bucket of milk. Two days had gone, with nothing happening. If she could only save this man's life she would ask no more of heaven.

The man met her and took her burden from her. There was a tightening in his throat, and he felt a humility before this girl of a religious people who was risking so much to save an outlaw, a man of the gaming-table, the saddle, and the plain.

He touched her hand in the darkness. Suddenly he fell upon his knees and pressed his cheek against it.

"Thee must not," said Jessie softly, reverting unconsciously and for the first time in her life back along the line of her blood—farther back than the fighting ancestors even.

The next day was the Sabbath. Indian summer was creeping across the land, and in the clear air the tones of the meeting-house bell called the simple Holders from end to end of the valley.

The wife and the Holder were already prepared for the ride down among the level lanes to the church, but the girl was possessed of a new restlessness. It seemed as if she must not leave the steading and the terrible secret it held.

A dire foreboding of the arrival of the dreaded sheriff seemed to warn her from the still air. She hung back from the wagon, looking anxiously toward the distant gap where they would be likely to enter the valley.

"Come, Jessie," said her father.

The soft air was fragrant, and the cries of the quail resounded from every side. Things had changed since two days back; even the sunlight was full of a voiceless tragedy. The familiar look of the little church had altered, too; the quiet waiting of the calm-faced congregation was charged with a something which stopped Jessie's breath in her throat. Never had a maid held such weight of terror before.

She tried to fix her mind on Holder Coswel, bent and white and tender of face, going slowly with the quavering of years into the plain, pine chancel, opening the book and beginning the service she had listened to since she was a child.

Across the main aisle the masculine portion of the congregation sat together, after the habit of a sterner creed. Her mother sat beside her. The old voice crept into the stillness with its teachings of love, but the girl heard not its import, her hands were cold and interlocked. She was straining her ears for the sound of mingled hoofs, such as might herald a posse.

And suddenly it came, beating rhythmically round the base of the near hill. She had known they would.

She heard them sweep up and halt in front of the church. Some of the Holders went quietly out. The others sat as if nothing had happened. Not a face was turned from the preacher. They were a calm people, held by strange old rules of behavior.

Jessie felt her heart sicken, and the words of Holder Coswel drifted into a vast surge of sound for a moment. Then, without a thought of the unprecedented thing she was doing, she rose and walked down the aisle.

No woman ever left the service. One had fainted once and been carried out, to her everlasting shame.

Outside there stood a row of saddled horses. Many of the men rode to service. Jessie saw, without turning her head, a group of weary-looking, travel-tired men, and they all carried guns across their saddles.

Calmly, as if she were doing a common thing, the girl gathered the reins of the nearest horse and mounted into the saddle. She knew she had left consternation behind in the hearts of her



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parents, and wonder in those of the Holders, but a force that seemed to be an old, forgotten part of her was sweeping her on and a strange joy, mingled with overwhelming agony, surged through her soul.

Down the long sunny roads she sped, between the fields of the holdings, past the lanes leading to this and that white house. The face of the outlaw rode before her, thin, boyish, weary, as it had been that day.

She felt again the touch of his tanned cheek against her hand, and struck her foot into the horse's side.

It was only a matter of a few miles, in plain sight of the meeting-house. She wondered how long it would be before they would come thundering along the same road, searching the valley—and the belt of the woods. Even then Bob Emmers, sheriff of Densmore County, turned half in his saddle; was watching her as she galloped off, with a speculative light in his eyes.

He was a shrewd man, turning everything to account. In a twinkling of an eye he had drawn the questioning of the Holders to an end and circled out into the open way, with the posse sweeping loosely after. Jessie looked back as she turned in at the lane of Holder Hepburn. She set her lips a little closer.

Within her father's room there hung an old brown rifle. With eager hands she reached it down. There was nothing to gain by waiting. They would find no place so profitable to search as the strip of woods, and there they would find the spring-house—and the man.

That old spirit of war that had slumbered since Mayflower days held her hands steady as she loaded with powder and ball. The meekness of her life was as if it had never been. It was a martial woman who stood in the cool rooms of the homestead—a Joan of Arc.

Within her eyes there burned the fire of fight. They should never have him, not though she must give up her own life. They would choke his life away for the theft of a horse—they were so many ravening beasts. Her fingers twitched with eagerness against the trigger. There was no thought of that "Thou shalt not..." which had bound her all her life.

Outside in the golden silence came the sweep of the horses' feet. Out of the house she dashed, fleet-foot, across the fallow field. Her face was exultant. A fierce fury throbbed in her heart. She held the old gun in the bend of her arm and fled for the tumble-down shack above the spring.

Behind her came the Law Incarnate—the posse of the western plains whose decisions are rendered on the spot and followed up with punishment. Out of her soul had gone every precept of her religion, every tenet of the gentle creed whose teachings had molded every hour of her existence.

She felt but one thing, a great wave of passion that enveloped her as from the deeps—a desire to sweep from the face of the earth those men behind her—the primeval wish to kill.

With a leap she reached the flat stone at the door and turned with her back against it as Sheriff Emmers swung his men into a quickly checked half-circle before her. She jerked the gun to her shoulder. Her dark eyes flashed along the barrel.

"It's a fight to the death," she said, sharply. "I mean to kill you."

Sheriff Emmers sat still on his panting horse. His face, drawn with days of trailing a baffling lead, was set and cold.

"Don't you know," he answered, coolly, "that you might get me, but that you'd be got the next? Come away from that door. I'm going in."

He meant to overawe her—to break down without more ado her woman's nerve, and begun to clamber down from his horse.

"Back!" cried Jessie, sharply. "Get back!"

He paid no heed. There was a shock, a flash of fire—the old gun cried loudly from long disuse—and Bob Emmers caught his shoulder with his bridle hand.

The girl's eyes were like fire. The thread of blood on his dark shirt thrilled her with triumph.

"She holds another," she said, caressing the rifle.

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The posse sat in silence. The sheriff looked at the woman strangely. The birds sang and the sun shone. From far to the west came the sweet notes of the church-bell. The service was over.

Softly the door of the old spring-house opened and the outlaw stood before them. Without a word two slim brown hands slipped round the girl and caught her wrists. Gently he took the gun from her and stood it down against the wall, holding one arm across her breast.

He lifted his face and met the sheriff's eye. There was no fear in his gaze—only a hopeless courage.

"It's all right, Bob," he said quietly; "you're in at the death. I'll come, right enough. Only I want to say a word to this little woman. To tell you, little girl, that if we could have made the rifle it would have meant a new life to me—a better one. You're one of God's book—a better one than the Bible."

Jessie had turned her face up toward him, straining her wide eyes to look into his boyish blue ones, which were very, very tender, and a great, tearless agony lay upon it. Her lips parted and closed and her fingers worked against his soiled blue cuff.

"And now—good-by!" He bent his head and kissed her.

Suddenly, with a wrench she tore herself from him and, turning, leaned her face in the bend of her arm against the worn, grey slabs of the spring-house, and her sobs crept into the silence, passionate, heart-breaking. They were the only sound for a long time.

The outlaw stood regarding her with a light upon his face, obvious to the grim circle of men. The sheriff of Densmore County stood, too, watching the sunlight on her rough brown hair, one hand still held to the wound in his shoulder.

For a long moment there was no move. Then the sheriff turned. Sharply, keenly, his piercing eyes—eyes that no man was ever known to stand against—searched meaningfully every face. They were his own men—this posse—his word was law.

"Boys," he said, evenly, looking from face to face—"Boys, I've lost the warrant."

### Agnes Merritt's Awakening

Continued from Page 9

beautiful things, but they read about them and watched to see how many they could spy flying among the flowers.

"There is one thing I wish I knew more about," said Mrs. Merritt one day, "and that is the stars. The stars are older than this old earth, and their marvelous beauty always did appeal to me. I wonder if we could get a book to study them." So again Jean asked for a book, and this time came home with *The Friendly Stars*, by Martha Evans Martin. It told how to learn with the naked eye all that is most interesting about the stars. The times of their rising and setting, numbers, colors and distances all was told in such simple language that it was easily understood.

"Just imagine, Jean, our old sun is over ninety-three million of miles away, and the light comes to us in about six minutes, for light travels at the rate of 186,400 miles a second."

"How long does it take the light from the north or pole star to reach us, mother?"

"Let's see, here it is—about fifty years. All the fixed stars are very far away. It takes the light from the nearest fixed star more than four years to reach us as it is very much farther away than our sun."

Mrs. Merritt was so interested in the stars that she had them wrap her warmly and leave her out for an hour or so each night to trace her friends in the heavens. With a lantern beside her, she consulted her star map and read her book, and then looked up in the sky to place the position of each star as she read of it.

When at last her leg and wrist and side were healed and she came back to ordinary life again, she said one day to Jean, "that broken leg was the greatest blessing, for it gave me time to study and learn a few of all the amazing beauties of God's universe."

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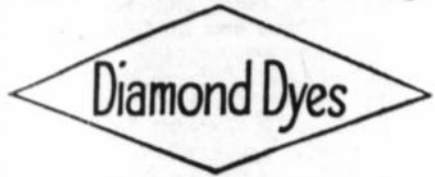
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"A friend gave me a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using them I got relief so purchased more, and after using one cake of Soap and one box of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Maybelle Brett, Pullman, Wash.

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## Something Better than Pity

Continued from Page 8

orders from: grain elevator companies, from women's organizations and to some of the retailers who were asked by the local people to put in stock the brooms made by the factory operated by the blind.

A house adjoining the factory has been purchased, and it is to be used as classroom, for teaching handwork for some who are unable to receive it in their homes. It will be used as a show-room for the different articles made by the blind, which are exhibited for sale. It is used also for a lunch room for blind girl workers and for a workroom. The afternoon I visited the shop a number of women were busy knitting woolen socks on knitting machines.

One may be sure where an organization is discovered doing good for handicapped people and accomplishing worthwhile results that women have an important share in its activities. All good movements usually have at some time or other, at least until the men members learn the necessity of having the women work hand in hand with them, a women's auxiliary. In the case of the C.N.I.B. the women's auxiliary is a very strong factor in linking up the buying public with the product made by blind people. Sales of work have been held twice a year and exhibits of work arranged at many important public gatherings. Visitors and buyers have the opportunity of viewing the work and of buying direct or of giving an order for any particular article which happens to take their fancy. The proceeds of the sales go to the individual blind workers. The

## Neat and Useful

No. 1797—Girls' One-Piece Slip-On Dress. The diagram explains its simple construction. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, with 1/2 yard 36-inch contrasting, and 1/2 yard of binding.

No. 1714—Popular Jacquette Blouse. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard 27-inch contrasting and 1 yard of ribbon for the tie-strings.

No. 1348—The Popular Petticoat Substitute. Cut in sizes 24, 28, 32 and 36 inches waist measure. Size 28 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 1261—Every Housewife needs a sleeveless slip-on apron like the one illustrated. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, with 7/8 yards of binding.

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No. 1655—One-Piece Apron. The diagram explains its simple construction. Cut in one size and requires for that size 2 1/2 yards of 27-inch material, with 9 yards of edging.

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Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

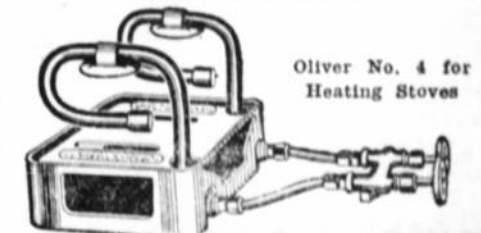
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C.N.I.B. does not make profit on any work done by the blind.

Realizing that the ranks of the blind of tomorrow will be swelled by the partial sighted and the careless people of today, the C.N.I.B. is turning more and more attention to the prevention of blindness. Bulletins are sent out giving people information as to how to properly care for their eyes and how they may avoid eye strain and eye accidents. Mothers are warned against neglecting proper care of infants' eyes

tain a little of their vision but who are in danger of losing it.

Two events which stand out in recent world history have swelled the number of blind in this country. One was the Halifax disaster in the early part of the great world war and the other was the war itself. There were 3,000 Canadians returned from the war who lost one eye or suffered impaired vision. Approximately 175 were totally blinded. Sympathy and a desire to help these has led to a wider and deeper interest in

## Contest for Boys and Girls

At the recent meeting of the Women's Section S.G.G.A. Executive, it was decided to put on an Essay Contest for the rural school children of the province. It is felt that the duties and privileges of citizenship are not sufficiently impressed on the minds of our young people, and to encourage the study of this subject the title chosen for the essay is 'The Ideal Citizen'. The conditions of the contest are as follows:

1. Title of essay shall be The Ideal Citizen.
2. The contest shall be open to any boy or girl under fifteen years who resides in a rural school district in Saskatchewan.
3. Essay shall not exceed one thousand words.
4. Contest shall close December 31, 1923.
5. Prizes shall be: First, Gold Medal; Second and Third, Books.
6. No competitor shall be allowed to enter more than one essay.

Three judges, whose names will be announced later, will be selected from the prominent men and women of the province. Essays must be sent to the S.G.G.A. Office, Farmers' Building, Regina.

as it is known that many cases of blindness result from improper care or neglect of the eyes of the tiny infant. Many people go blind unnecessarily because of eye strain, or because of the postponing of the correction of some slight defect during early years. The C.N.I.B. is anxious to have cases reported to them, and through field nurses and the local organizations it does its utmost to have proper attention and treatment given to those who still re-

the needs of all blind people, and a great number of people are anxious to help in the best possible way. The C.N.I.B. is doing an excellent work and it forms an avenue through which the sympathetic public can help the blind to help themselves. Contributions of money of course are always welcome, but other ways of helping the good work are to become members of the C.N.I.B. and to purchase the articles made by the blind.

## Makes a Family Supply of Cough Remedy

Really better than ready-made cough syrups, and saves about \$2.00. Easily and quickly prepared.

If you combined the curative properties of every known 'ready-made' cough remedy, you probably could not get as much real curative power as there is in this simple home-made cough syrup, which is easily prepared in a few minutes.

Get from any druggist 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex, pour it into a 16-oz. bottle and fill the bottle with syrup, using either plain granulated sugar syrup, clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, as desired. The result is 16 ounces of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made and saves easily \$2.00. Tastes pleasant and never spoils.

This Pinex and Syrup preparation gets right at the cause of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the phlegm, stops the nasty throat tickle and heals the sore, irritated membranes so gently and easily that it is really astonishing.

A day's use will usually overcome the ordinary cough and for bronchitis, croup, hoarseness and bronchial asthma, there is nothing better.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract and has been used for generations to break up severe coughs.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for '2 1/2 ounces of Pinex' with full directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

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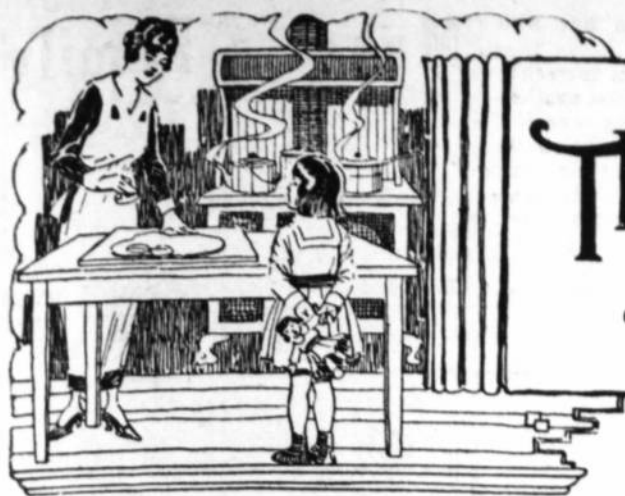
## THE DOO DADS.

PICKING APPLES IN DOO.

Doc Sawbones' big tree was loaded with big, juicy, rosy-cheeked apples. He hired a little Doo Dad to pick the apples and put them in his cellar. The little Doo Dad told the other Doo Dads and they all wanted to help. Bright and early the little Doo Dads were on the job and soon they were very, very busy. On one side of the tree there was a ladder. On the other side the little Doo Dads clambered, one on top of the other, into the branches of the big tree. My! It looks as if the little fellow at the bottom would have his neck broken. Just look how his neck is twisted and how his little horns are bent. I am afraid the little Doo Dads are eating more apples than they save. Down on the ground by the fence one little Doo Dad held the mouth of the big bag wide open. A little Doo Dad above climbed far out on the limb, picked the ripe apples and dropped them into the bag. Look! The limb has broken and the little Doo Dad is falling right into the bag. It would be a good joke on Doc Sawbones if they tied the bag with the little Doo Dad inside and put it in the cellar. Then when Doc Sawbones opened the bag to get some apples he would find a little Doo Dad. That would be funny. Another little Doo Dad was catching the apples in a big barrel—and who should come along but Old Man Grouch. Surely that big apple will hit Mr. Grouch and then he will be angry. The Old Crab! Three little Doo Dads ate apples and ate apples and ate apples. When Flannelfeet found them they had the tummyache—oh! very, very bad. Flannelfeet has taken them to Doc Sawbones. He will give each of them a pill and soon they will be feeling much better. Sleepy Sam has a surprise in store. He thought he could steal a whole big bag of Doc Sawbones' apples. Not much! Brave little Roly has stopped him, and Poly, with his sharp knife, has cut a big hole in the bag, and I am almost sure that Doc Sawbones will buy each of them an ice cream cone for saving his fruit.

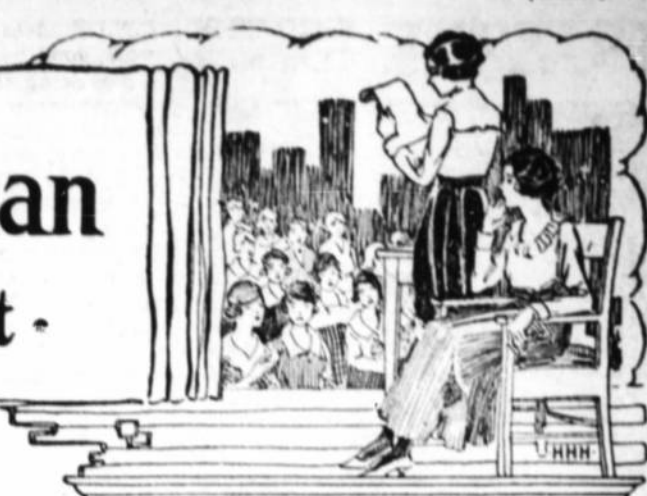






# The Countrywoman

## • Editorial Comment •



### Child Immigration

One of the most interesting discussions of the Canadian Conference on Child Welfare, held recently in Winnipeg, centred around the question of child immigration. The subject was introduced by a paper read by G. B. Smart, superintendent of juvenile immigration, Ottawa. Mr. Smart outlined the policy of the government in respect to bringing immigrant children into Canada, and reviewed what had been done in the past along these lines. He explained that over 76,000 children had been brought into Canada, and that the federal government worked in co-operation with religious and private agencies in this phase of immigration activity.

Mr. Smart also pointed out that the Dominion government makes a grant of \$40 and the Imperial government another grant of \$40, making in all a total of \$80 per child. Many of the children are brought here, at request, for adoption, while some of 'teen-age are brought as helpers. Last year there were, according to Mr. Smart, 17,000 requests for children, but only 1,100 had been placed. Most of these have been placed in Eastern Canada, especially in Quebec and the maritime provinces. As yet Western Canada has had only a very few, there being now about 135 of the immigrant children west of Toronto. The Immigration Department is looking forward to a very active year in juvenile immigration.

Immediately Mr. Smart had completed his paper, delegates questioned him closely, concerning standards of admission into this country and the methods of supervision of children once they are here. It was pointed out by one of the delegates that unless the government was very careful, children might be admitted who afterwards might become a burden to our public institutions, and that very thorough mental and physical tests should be made of all children brought for adoption or for work. Mr. Reynolds, Commissioner of Child Protection for Saskatchewan, maintained that there was not sufficient co-operation between the federal and provincial governments in this work. The federal government brings great numbers of children for adoption when at the same time many children's homes and shelters in this country have children waiting for adoption. It was also pointed out by several delegates that unless great care was taken in the selection of the right child for the right home and proper supervision, for a time at least, after the child was placed, there might be great dissatisfaction and even suffering. Practically nothing is known of such cases at the present time until the children find their way into juvenile courts, homes for feeble-minded, or are reported as being neglected. It is not enough that the government depend on the agencies which helped to bring the children here for there is not sufficient responsibility either morally or legally put upon these agencies. When child and home do not suit, then people can too easily shift the burden of the immigrant child's support upon the provincial governments.

Under the present system people who cannot or would not make good or responsible guardians for children are able to secure them even though their applications have been refused by provincial child welfare authorities who are in a much better position to judge conditions. If there were better co-operation between federal and provincial departments, much trouble and expense and duplication of effort could be avoided. As conditions now stand Canada will likely experience great immigration activity for the next few years, and there is every possibility of a great many children being brought into the country and placed here with little supervision. This condition holds possibilities for the exploitation of child labor, and for a heavy financial burden should the children become public charges. The matter is serious enough to demand the interest and attention of all who are interested in child welfare.

### When Women Scribes Meet

The Countrywoman explains the different style of a chat with her readers this week by the statement of the fact that she has been travelling. Like most travellers she has a tale to tell of new places visited, new friends made and new impressions gained, and is seized with the desire to find a willing audience. It is hardly necessary to offer any apology here for telling of a personal trip and

experience, for after all, writers on papers are eyes and ears of the readers, and through them we may learn much of the people who live in the world about us, and we may discover news of events which is of interest to us. Kind circumstance offers exceptional opportunity to writers employed by newspapers and magazines to gather news and to witness many events of interest, but while it gives them this opportunity it places upon them the responsibility of passing on information to others.

We have travelled far from the days when the town erier galloped through the streets ringing his bell and shouting the news of the latest and most important events, to the day when our daily newspapers and our weekly magazines are looked upon as a necessity. Today we are not satisfied with knowing what goes on in our immediate neighborhood. We look eagerly for information concerning other places and we want to know what people are saying and doing.

Just recently women writers from all over Canada gathered in convention at Vancouver. They came from the East, from the West and from the centre of Canada. They met in the third triennial convention of the Canadian Women's Press Club, and among them were newspaper and magazine writers, special writers, authors, whom the Canadian public has come to know and love, as well as poets and artists. The business they transacted is not of interest to Canadian women as a whole, but as they speak for women through the daily press of Canada their meeting is of interest to us all. The occasion of that convention was the reason for the Countrywoman's trip across the prairies, through the foothills, the mountains and down to the sea.

### Out Towards the Sunset

Even when one starts at Canada's central city and travels only one-half of the distance across the Dominion, one is deeply impressed by the fact that this is a land of tremendous distances. First come the long stretches of open prairie reaching so far that the eye cannot follow them in their autumn dress of rich yellow, purple, green and red, with the fields standing thick, crowded with golden stocks of grain, they formed a scene to gladden the heart of the lover of plain land. One could not help breathing a wish that all visitors from other lands and other parts of Canada might see them thus, and then they might better understand the charm the prairies hold for those who dwell upon them.

A night and a day of swift travel and still the grain fields stretched away to the horizon. By the second morning the fields had gradually given place to grazing lands, and then further on came the friendly foothills. Beyond the foothills, lying blue against the sky, slowly growing more definite in line and color came the first range of mountains.

There are those who tell us that in other lands where culture is of older and longer growth than ours, that Canadian artists are criticized for the fact that most of their effort is confined to the painting of landscapes, and very little devoted to the study of life and of figure. After travelling across the width of this Dominion one can understand why our artists spend so much of their time depicting natural scenery. Entering the mountains the most wonderful pictures tumble so fast upon the vision that one is left breathless and at a loss adequately to appreciate their beauty. Words seem a poor medium to convey an impression of their beauty to others, and one can understand how the fingers of artists must ache to reproduce in color the wonderful natural beauty which surrounds them at every turn. The mountains seem almost to baffle description, and one could wish that she had the combined talents of an artist, poet and skilled writer in order to do them justice.

### In The Mountains

It is very satisfying when visiting Banff, to remember that this is one of Canada's great national playgrounds, second in size to Jasper,

which, by the fortunate foresight of our federal government, has been reserved in all its natural beauty. Within its confines are some of Canada's most wonderful spots of beauty. Tourists from all over the continent and from other parts of the world visit it. Some who love to deal in statistics tell us that the return per acre from our parks in money left in the country by visiting tourists, nearly equals the return per acre of our grain lands, but we refuse to dwell on such mercenary thoughts when speaking of Banff Park.

The best of roads have been laid out through the park for many miles, and the drive from Banff to Lake Louise can scarcely be surpassed for beauty of scenery. At first, one is somewhat awed by the mountains, but as one learns their names and bits of story connected with them, they become more friendly and appealing. There is Mount Rundle, named after an early missionary; Mount Temple,

which stands among the tallest peaks; there are Pilot, Cascade and Sulphur mountains, each different and wonderful in its own way. Perhaps one of the most striking features of mountain scenery to the visitor who comes for the first time, are the mountain lakes and rivers. The water takes its note of color from the surrounding scenery, and is as green as an emerald.

To visit the mountains is to be inspired with the desire to climb them and to look down from dizzy heights upon the surrounding country. In fact one does not really appreciate the height of mountains

until she tries to climb them. One climbs and climbs for a half day or a whole day to find she has travelled only a short distance towards the summit.

### Famous Western Fruit Land

Leaving the railway and travelling down the Arrowhead or the Okanagan Lakes, one passes through some of Canada's most famous fruit land. Stops at little mountain towns show piles upon piles of fruit crates waiting for shipment. Small boys and girls at the car doors shout the sale of ripe apples and peaches at prices so low as to stir the appetite and bargain instinct in any traveller.

After a night and a day of travel we found the train skirting the wonderful Fraser River with the mountains on the right. Here and there views could be caught of a few of British Columbia's main industries—fruit farming, lumbering and canning. Overhead a full harvest moon silvered the wide waters of the Fraser, and the tall trees stood out against the sky line, while the mountains gradually drew back into the distance. Finally Vancouver was reached.

A first visit to a coast city is rich with new experiences and vivid impressions. Ships standing in harbor, newly arrived from other countries, seem links of a chain that binds Canada to other lands.

In the harbor stood the Empress of Australia, whose captain and crew rendered such splendid assistance to the wounded and the refugees of Yokohama. In the mind of the Countrywoman, the story of the earthquake as told by Captain Robinson will be one of the outstanding memories of the Vancouver visit.

As citizens of Vancouver welcome visitors most heartily it is becoming increasingly popular as a tourist city. A trip to the Chinese section of the city makes one see a problem in immigration, which has to be faced. There it is, a city within a city, and yet entirely separate socially from its surroundings. Stanley Park at any season of the year draws crowds of sightseers. There, overlooking Siwash Rock, where Pauline Johnson loved to sit and dream her verse, stands a monument of rough cut stone which marks the Indian poets grave.

A week is too short a time in which to become acquainted with Vancouver, but it is long enough to develop the wish that Canadians could see more of the extreme west of the Dominion.



A Young Sailor of the Prairies



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## LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

### Various

**FOR SALE—THREE OF THE BEST BERKSHIRE** boars in Saskatchewan, March pigs, \$25 each, papers included. Also pure-bred Pekin ducks, \$2.50 pair, and speckled Sussex cockerels. Geo. Penton, Hart, Sask. 41-3

### HORSES

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### CATTLE

#### Aberdeen-Angus

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE

**PLEASE** note that our sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, advertised for October 24 next, has been postponed until next Spring. Date will be announced later. In the meantime we are making a special offer on 20 selected females and a few outstanding bulls. This is your opportunity. Write us for full particulars. **JAMES D. MCGREGOR, BRANDON, MANITOBA.**

**SELLING OUT—FIVE PURE-BRED POLLED** Angus females. W. Alexander, Nokomis, Sask. 41-3

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**SELLING—MY HERD OF ACCREDITED** Shorthorns, cheap for cash. Box 15, Davin, Sask. 41-3

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**REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS.** Ideal for beef and milk, young stock, shipped express. Prices low. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 41-3

**FOR SALE—FOUR-YEAR-OLD SHORTHORN** grade bull, \$40. Box 127, Eaton, Sask. 40-3

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**SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL,** 16 months. Will sacrifice to make room. Also strictly pure-bred Pekin ducks, R. I. Reds and W. Wyandottes. Full particulars on request. Ward Snyder, Manitou, Man. 40-3

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### SWINE—Various

**LARGE BLACK BOARS AND SOWS, 14 WEEKS** old, champion Wiltshire side pig, winners of the Willey Challenge Cup, 1921-1922. L. Patterson, Hughenden, Alta. 40-2

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**FIFTY YORKSHIRE BOARS, OF THE BETTER** kind, 75 August pigs, unrelated pairs, from Forest Home Duke and Deer Creek Gibby, junior champion at the National Swine Show, Des Moines, C. A. Congdon, Newdale, Man. 38-5

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Poultry experts advise fall selling of cockerels and breeding stock. You get the early market. The customer gets a choice selection. The birds have the best possible chance of making good. Take a tip and try it yourself—now is a good time to sell cockerels, pullets, turkeys, ducks and geese for breeding stock, fall litters, cattle, sheep and swine, collie dogs, wolf hounds, etc., and a good time to turn into money tractors, gas engines, fanning mills and machinery you have no further use for.

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SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL INFORMATION

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

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**EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS,** Saskatoon and Edmonton. 18-26

## FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

### NEW MEXICO FARM LANDS

A NEW folder about the new state of New Mexico is now ready. This state is rich in natural resources; it has much to offer the man of vision and ambition to take advantage of opportunity. New Mexico has a delightful and invigorating climate, with fertile farm land in the valleys, supplied with an abundance of irrigation water ensuring good crops. Also farm lands in the plains country for dry farming. All the leading varieties of fruits and vegetables of prime quality are successfully grown, as well as all the general farm crops. Alfalfa, dairying, hogs and poultry is a combination hard to beat, because of good local markets and long favorable growing seasons. Agriculturally, New Mexico has much to offer. Let us mail you our descriptive folder about this great state. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 987 Ry. Exch., Chicago, Ill.

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**WANTED—CAR LOADS SEASONED WHITE** poplar cordwood. Box 65, Newdale, Man. 40-3

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**FITNER LIGHTING SYSTEMS—REPAIRS FOR** all standard lamps and systems. Write for prices. Lighting Devices Ltd., 350 Main Ave., Winnipeg. 41-3

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Sask. Cylinder rebores. Crankshafts turned. Oversize pistons fitted. Repairs of all kinds. 41-9

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POULTRY

See also General Miscellaneous

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY**  
gobblers, one year old, \$5.00; May hatch, \$4.00; hens, \$4.00. White Leghorn roosters, \$1.50. Toulouse geese, \$4.00. W. A. Davenport, Macoun, Sask. 41-4

**PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00; GAN-**  
ders, \$5.00. Pekin ducks, \$2.50; drakes, \$3.50. Bronze turkeys, turkey, \$4.00; toms, \$5.00. Jack Watherspoon, Melville, Sask. 41-2

**40 LARGE WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, FROM**  
good stock. Drakes, \$2.00; few ducks same price. J. C. Sweet, Moosomin, Sask.

**SELLING—MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN**  
ducks, \$1.50. Joseph Lynch, Govenlock, Sask. 41-3

**FOR SALE—16 WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, \$2.00**  
each. Mrs. H. Langton, Churchbridge, Sask.

Wyandottes

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—YEAR OLD HENS,**  
\$1.00; April pullets, \$1.00; cockerels, \$2.00. Martin's best laying strain. J. E. Foster, Melaval, Sask. 39-4

Leghorns

**FOR SALE—300 STRAIN FERRIS WHITE**  
Leghorns, \$1.00-\$3.00. J. A. Stewart, Prince Albert, Sask. 36-6

SEEDS

See also General Miscellaneous

Various

**WANTED—CHOICE QUALITY SEED OATS,**  
spring rye, sweet clover. Send samples for quotations. Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn. 40-22

**SELLING—KUBANKA DURUM WHEAT,**  
cleaned, sacked, \$1.50 bushel. Spelt, sure crop, cleaned, sacked, \$1.00 bushel. A. E. Halstead, Myrtle, Man. 40-3

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**AMBITIOUS men and women make big money**  
selling our English-made knitting wools. We are now carrying in stock 22 shades 4-ply Finger-ling Wool, 21 shades 2-ply Fines Wool, 1 shade in 3-ply Brown Heather and 11 shades in Sued quality Art. We have yarns suitable for either hand or machine knitting, and you can easily make money by selling our yarns to your friends. We sell to you on a basis which allows you a good profit. Full particulars of our offer, also samples of 55 shades of actual yarn will be sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps.—English Wool Company, Dept. M3, 275 Craig St. West, Montreal.

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in California; \$6.00 day first year, \$10 day second year. United Trades Assn., 309 Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco, Cal. 41-3

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

MONUMENTS

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McClary's station heaters, three sizes. A. Munshaw, 93 Granville St., Winnipeg. 41-5

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Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. 16-17c  
Turkeys, Ducks and Geese Highest Market Price  
Eggs, fresh, first, 30c. Fresh, seconds, 24c.  
Cracked, 16c  
Prices live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates shipped on request. Prompt payments.  
**ROYAL PRODUCE COMPANY**  
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We guarantee you until date of next Guide issue, live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg:  
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Hens, 5 lbs. and over 16c  
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. 14c  
Hens, 3 to 4 lbs. 12c  
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over 20c  
Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. 18c  
Chickens, under 4 lbs. 14c  
Turkeys, over 8 lbs. and under 15 lbs., any age 18c  
Crates prepaid. Write for prices on other varieties.  
We venture to say that few western dealers have made the many changes we have towards improving the handling of farm supplies.  
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Mention The Guide

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., October 6, 1923.  
**WHEAT**—Firm markets throughout the week, with export buying of October and November deliveries on a large scale. Shipments and arrivals heavy and trade generally of large proportions. It would appear that buying is easily sufficient to hold the market, and with the speculative element now inclined to take advantage of any recession to buy wheat, such recession may be short lived. Wheat is in line for export at these levels. Canadian wheat is the cheapest food on the North American continent. It is from twenty to thirty cents a bushel lower in price than American top grades and better quality. With offerings as heavy as the Winnipeg market has ever seen them prices hold firm and advance. There is nothing bearish in this situation, and it is altogether probable that any let up in the heavy marketings in the country would have a favorable effect on the price.  
**OATS AND BARLEY**—Prices have been steady during the week with quite a volume of business being done in barley. Demand for oats not so keen and only moderate business passing with premiums being paid on all grades.  
**RYE**—Dull and featureless. Good demand for the lower grades, but top grade going through the Clearing House.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Oct. 1 to 6 inclusive.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Oct. 96	96	97	97	98	99	96	98	
Dec. 94	94	95	94	94	96	94	98	
May 99	99	100	99	99	101	99	...	
Oats—								
Oct. 42	42	42	42	41	42	42	42	
Dec. 39	39	39	39	39	40	39	39	
May 43	43	43	42	42	43	42	...	
Barley—								
Oct. 50	50	50	50	52	52	50	52	
Dec. 51	51	51	51	51	52	50	51	
May 54	54	55	54	55	55	54	...	
Flax—								
Oct. 215	216	216	214	215	217	212	197	
Dec. 207	207	207	208	207	208	202	191	
May 208	210	209	208	208	209	203	...	
Rye—								
Oct. 64	64	64	64	65	65	64	67	
Dec. 65	65	66	66	66	66	65	...	
May 70	70	71	71	71	71	70	...	

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool markets closed Friday as follows: October, \$8 9/16; December, \$8 3/16; March, \$8 5/16. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.61; Thursday, \$4.60. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: October \$1.21 1/2; December \$1.20 1/2; March \$1.20 1/2.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers report as follows for the week ending October 5, 1923.

Receipts this week: Cattle, 10,899; hogs, 2,070; sheep, 728. Last week: Cattle, 14,279; hogs, 2,656; sheep, 1,445.

The run this week has been lighter than the previous week, but the quality of cattle offering has not been up to the usual standard. Best light-weight butcher steers are bringing from 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c. Heavy butcher and export steers 4 1/2c to 5c; medium butcher steers 4c to 4 1/2c, and plain butchers from 3c to 3 1/2c. Best cows from 3c to 3 1/2c, and medium cows 2c to 3c. Prime butcher heifers 4c to 4 1/2c, and medium heifers 3c to 3 1/2c. Breedy stock heifers from 2c to 2 1/2c. The demand for choice dehorned feeders and stocker steers is increasing with the former selling from 3 1/2c to 4c, and horned feeders from 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c, and the plain kinds from 2c to 3c. Best stockers are bringing from 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; and horned stocker steers 3c to 3 1/2c, with the plain kinds from 2c to 2 1/2c. Best veal calves are quoted from 5c to 5 1/2c, with the medium kinds from 4c to 4 1/2c.

The hog run was a shade heavier this week and due to weaker Eastern markets thick-smooths dropped to 9c.

The run of sheep and lambs continues fairly heavy and an active demand prevails for good quality feeder lambs and feeding sheep. Top butcher lambs are bringing

around 9c, and feeder lambs from 6c to 7c. Best sheep from 5c to 6c, and common sheep from 2c to 5c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:  
Prime butcher steers.....\$5.00 to \$5.25  
Good to choice steers.....4.50 to 5.00  
Medium to good steers.....4.00 to 4.50  
Common steers.....2.00 to 3.00  
Choice feeder steers.....3.50 to 4.00  
Common feeder steers.....3.00 to 3.50  
Choice stocker steers.....3.50 to 3.75  
Common stocker steers.....2.00 to 3.00  
Choice butcher heifers.....4.00 to 4.25  
Fair to good heifers.....3.50 to 4.00  
Medium heifers.....3.00 to 3.50  
Choice stock heifers.....2.50 to 2.75  
Choice butcher cows.....3.00 to 3.25  
Fair to good cows.....2.00 to 3.00  
Breedy stock cows.....1.75 to 2.25  
Canner cows......50 to 1.00  
Choice springers.....40.00 to 50.00  
Common springers.....25.00 to 35.00  
Choice veal calves.....5.00 to 5.50  
Common calves.....3.00 to 5.00  
Heavy bull calves.....2.00 to 4.00

CALGARY

Receipts of livestock to the yards today consisted of 36 cattle, 4 calf, 360 hogs and no sheep. Market was slow and inactive; prices ruled steady for quality offered. Butcher steers, choice \$5; heifers, choice, \$3.60; cows, choice, \$3.25 to \$3.50; bulls, good, \$2.00; fair stocker heifers, \$2.25; thick-smooth hogs, \$9.00, and select bacon, \$10.45, off car weights.

EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG—Eggs:** This market is stronger and two cents higher than a week ago. Dealers are now quoting, delivered, extras 34c, firsts 29c, seconds 22c. In a jobbing way extras are moving at 34c to 38c, firsts 32c to 34c, seconds 27c. The consumptive demand is good. There were six inspections in Winnipeg last week. Poultry: The market remains unchanged with receipts a little heavier.

WHEAT PRICES

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Oct. 1	97	95	92	87	80	71
2	97	95	92	87	80	71
3	98	96	93	88	81	72
4	98	96	93	88	81	72
5	99	97	94	89	82	73
6	100	98	95	91	84	75
Week Ago	97	95	91	86	80	71
Year Ago	98	97	92	90	83	76

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur  
October 1 to October 6, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	RYE
Oct. 1	66	44	41	41	40	37	51	47	44	44	216	211	182	64	
2	66	44	41	41	40	37	50	47	43	43	217	212	183	64	
3	67	43	40	40	39	37	50	47	44	43	216	212	183	64	
4	67	43	40	40	39	37	51	47	44	43	215	210	181	64	
5	68	43	40	40	39	36	52	49	45	45	215	211	182	64	
6	70	44	41	41	39	37	52	49	46	45	217	213	184	65	
Week Ago	66	43	40	40	39	37	50	47	43	43	212	208	179	64	
Year Ago	64	44	41	41	39	36	52	51	47	47	199	193	182	67	



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Feeder Steers and Lambs

Moose Jaw, October 17, 18 and 19, 1923

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